

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1888.

NO. 17.

The Weather at 9:26 Last Night.
Bismarck—Cloudy; thermometer, 40.
Burlington—Clear; " 38.
Helena—Clear; " 35.
Assiniboia—Clear; " 43.
Moorhead—Clear; " 33.
St. Paul—Cloudy; " 15.

NEWS COMMENTS.

ZOLA drinks brandy and water.
JOHN BRIGHT has not touched spirits in ten years.
A FASHION writer says that brown-eyed ladies look best in gray satin.
HANNIBAL HAMLIN will present his native town in Maine with a clock.
IR Sergeant Bates could only be induced to run his flag up the North pole.
DON CAMERON's son is a freshman at Harvard. It runs in the family to be fresh.
EX-POSTMASTER General Creswell will be in Washington during this winter.
FIRST discoverers of the new comet are reporting at the rate of ten a day.
THE banjo is fast supplanting the piano as the popular parlor instrument.
THE south is fast advancing in the fine arts. Memphis has a chewing gum factory.
DULUTH Tribune, September 25th: Duluth is still here, but where the d—l is Villard?

NEBRASKA has a town called Baseball, but this should not awaken undue animosity against the state.
IT cost the state of Missouri \$10,000 to convince the jury that Frank James is a respectable citizen.
THE Grand Jury News calls "Col." Pat Donnan the "wild and daring literary blizzard of the North."

HOWELLS and Mark Twain have copied their brains together, and will write a book on American humor.
EX-MINISTER SCHENCK is at West Point and is vaguely hinted that a poker chair is to be established in the academy.
BISHOP, whom Butler beat last year for governor, has been fined \$15 for keeping an unlicensed dog.

DR. GRANT, the physician of Princess Louise, will be knighted soon. It is a great thing to prepare pills for royalty.
CARTER HARRISON's Indian name is "Iron Cheek." Those untutored red citizens make some mighty neat hits at times.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and one of Gen. Grant's Arabian stallions will be honored visitors at the New York horse show next month.
UTAH farmers are drying great quantities of apples this year. The Mormons are determined to swell the population by some means.

BUT very few army officers are now at their posts of duty. The majority of them are serving on court martial with stolid dignity.
WASHINGTON Times: "The St. Paul Dispatch had a long interview with John McCullough, and about all he said was 'damn this weather.'"

THE difference between a besotted man and a pig is a slight one at best. One's a hunting dog, and the other's a grunting hog.—Pittsburg Telegraph.
BOSTON Herald: One thousand parrots have been landed at New York. Are they to be taught to say "the republican party must go," and thus supersede the democratic press.

NEW JERSEY has not had a republican governor since 1865, but the people seem to revel in the delights of pumpkin pie in an average happy and contented frame of mind.
SOME one suggests that Mr. Tilden be sent to the relief of the Greely expedition. His robust health eminently fits him for the rigors and privations of life in the Arctic climate.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: "Will somebody spell accurately the capital of Dakota since the court mislaid things?" Certainly. Anything to oblige. It runs something like this: B-I-S-M-A-R-C-K.
AN Iowa editor holds himself personally responsible for all that appears in the paper. This will excite no surprise when coupled with the fact that he is the champion long distance runner of the state.

TOLEDO has a young man who can play on two cornets at the same time, and the people in his locality are fast adopting the belief that he will receive punishment for our sins here on earth and that they are great sinners.
A SAN FRANCISCO old woman, who had failed in an attempt to write on a postal card as long a letter as she intended to, presented the spoiled card at the postoffice to be exchanged for a clean one, and when the clerk refused, she scratched his face and bit his finger.

PROVIDENCE watches over her children with solicitous care. A Minnesota editor's only shirt was stolen from the line Monday night, but Tuesday morning a man came in and paid 75 cents on subscription, and the fortunate scribe was enabled to purchase a new one.
A SALVATION army man put out a bogus announcement that Moody, the evangelist, would stop over one train at Cedar Falls, Pa., and speak. When the people awoke in from the woods to which they had fled, and found the report a false one, they were mad enough to lynch the man who started it.

CHICAGO NEWS: Emma Abbott and her company are now playing in Fargo. The town is not yet ten years old, yet Emma caught on powerfully by telling a reporter she was born there twenty-three years ago. The problem that vexes mankind at the present time is not where Emma was born, but where she was not born.

FRESH AND SPICY,

Is the News Brought by the Wires Through the Night to Tribune Readers.

Rumored Shooting in Ireland of Parnell, the Boss Agitator of the Century.

A Serious Accident Caused by Carelessness on the St. Paul and Duluth Road.

One Prize Fight Stopped and Another Caused by the Interference of a Priest.

King Alfonso Receiving Marked Honor From the Notables of the German Empire.

Interesting Brevities.

The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Commissioner Armstrong, of the railroad bureau, Interior department, has just returned from a four months tour of inspection over the land grant railroads in the west. Starting from New Orleans the commissioner examined the Southern Pacific railroad and its branches, and the completed portion of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad east of the Colorado river. He then traveled through southern California to San Francisco on the Southern Pacific railroad; then over the California & Oregon railroad as far as Portland. He reports the gap of 258 miles in the last named road between Reading, California, and Gendale, Oregon, as being rapidly reducing. A visit was next made to the Yellowstone National Park for the purpose of deciding upon the expediency of allowing the construction of a railroad through it. After witnessing the driving of the last spike upon the North Pacific road the commissioner returned to Washington. He speaks very confidently of the possibilities of the country through which the North Pacific railroad runs, and says in his opinion that road is destined to become one of the most prosperous in the United States. He believes it will not be as much obstructed by snow as are the Union and Central Pacific roads, on account of the nature of the country it traverses and its easier passage through mountains. Bozeman and Mullan tunnels, he says, will probably be completed this year. The commissioner also reports the Southern Pacific railroad doing a good business, but does not think the country tributary to it is as valuable as that traversed by the North Pacific. Assistants of the commissioner, who were sent to inspect the Central and Union Pacific railroads, report these roads in admirable order.

A Grand Celebration.

NIDDERHOLZ, Sept. 27.—The inauguration of the national monument to Germany takes place tomorrow with imposing ceremonies. The following is the programme: The emperor accompanied by the German sovereigns, princes and generals of the last war, will march to the open tent commanding a full view of the monument. The imperial cortege, preceded by trumpeters sounding a fanfare, will pass through the lines of troops of veterans of the war, Turkoes and choral unions from all parts of Germany. When the imperial party is seated a salute will be fired and bells rung. A lady will then read a poem to the emperor, four military bands massed at the foot of the monument will play "Nun Danket Alle Gott," the whole assemblage joining with their voices. Count von Enterberg will deliver an oration. The Prussian National anthem will then be sung by the multitude. Von Schilling, the sculptor, will unveil the statue. Batteries on Bingen Hills will fire a salute and "Wacht am Rhein," will be sung by all the people. The emperor and guests will then inspect the monument, after which they will proceed to Indesheim, on the banks of the Rhine, opposite Bingenham, where a reception will be given, after which the emperor and party will review the steam flotilla on the Rhine representing the passenger travel and commercial traffic of that river. In addition to those already mentioned the following distinguished persons will be present: Count von Moltke, Baron von Manteuffel, Herwarth von Bittorf, minister of war, Von Bronzert and Von Schellinderff, chief of the admiralty.

Judge Ray's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 27.—The resignation of Judge Ray, the chief of the division of postal laws and regulations of the postoffice department, has been tendered to the postmaster general, and will probably be accepted. Judge Ray occupied a somewhat peculiar position in the department, being the head of a division which had not been created by congress, but which had become established by usage of the office. In this position he was called on to give opinions on legal questions, at the same time that there existed a regular law officer of the department in the person of the assistant attorney general of the department, Judge Freeman. Judge Graham on becoming postmaster general and finding a conflict of opinion between the two law divisions of his department concluded that such a condition of things should not be allowed to continue and so issued an order transferring Judge Ray's division to the assistant attorney general's office, making but one law division. The personal feeling existing between Judge Ray and Attorney General Freeman, however, was such that the former could not work harmoniously as a subordinate to the latter officer, and so he declined to remain in a subordinate position and tendered his resignation.

A Vessel Stranded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—A London special says

that the steamer Rotterdam, of the Netherlands-American steam navigation company, stranded at noon today, in Berjaad, and lies in a bad condition. Berjaad has numerous sand banks, on one of which the Rotterdam lies stranded. The general agent of the Netherlands-American navigation company said the spot in which the vessel stranded is about two hours distant from Zirkizo. He received the following dispatch this afternoon: "The Rotterdam is stranded. Passengers are landed. The vessel's saving is dubious."

A Dandy Swindler.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—In August last an Englishman came here from Liverpool and began business as a produce shipper to England. He showed letters from the best houses in England ordering goods and got all he wanted. He raised \$25,000 from notes on bank on the strength of bills of lading and the drafts were duly honored when presented in Liverpool. The next shipment was on the 14th inst. and he got advances from the same bank of \$30,000, also on bills of lading. It is now discovered that Dewey, who has passed forged bills of lading in Boston and New York for advances then to large amounts. One bank in Boston is swindled out of \$30,000 and the agents of the Bristol produce house in New York out of over \$20,000. Produce merchants of London, Ont., are also defrauded out of 1,000 boxes of cheese, for which they held forged securities in New York. The total amount absconded with it is feared is at least \$100,000. Detectives are after him and a large reward has been offered. He is supposed to be in the eastern states.

A Serious Accident.

DULUTH, Sept. 27.—There was a collision on the St. Paul & Duluth road this afternoon, twenty-five miles south of this city. A North Pacific engine was coming from North Pacific Junction to Fond du Lac, and when half way between Greeley and Fond du Lac, coming down grade, ran into a St. Paul & Duluth freight train. The men on the engine jumped for life. Both engines and several cars were badly wrecked. Fireman E. A. Ludlow, of the freight, had his collar bone broken, and was otherwise injured, and the fireman of the single engine, Wallace, has an arm broken and sustained other injuries. Several others whose names were not learned were injured, but not seriously. The injured men were taken to St. Paul. An order was given to Conductor Frazer to wait at Greeley and through his carelessness the accident happened.

Rural Pugilism.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—Two Frenchmen, Lavier and LaChapelle, arranged a prize fight on the shore of the lake for Monday. As they were about to begin the first round, the parish priest drove up, rushed through the crowd and ordered the pugilist, under pain of excommunication to cease fighting. The men were dressed. Some of the crowd expressed indignation in words uncomplimentary to the priest. This led to new complications and resulted in a match being arranged for the following evening between two men named Martin and Roach. The battle took place and lasted twenty-five minutes. Martin was worsted.

Parnell Reported Shot.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily Chronicle has issued a postscript stating that there is great excitement in Dublin owing to a rumor that an Orangeman shot at Parnell. There appears to be some truth in the report. At any rate it is certain that Parnell is wounded. It is stated that the ball went through his body. Another account says the affair was an accident. No further details have been received. A dispatch from Dunganran, county Tyrone, states that a covered car containing supposed Parnellites was fired into but the occupants not hurt. This probably explains the rumor that Parnell was shot.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Chicago: Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
New York: Detroit, 10; New York, 2.
Cincinnati: Metropolitan, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Louisville: Eclipse, 6; Athletics, 3.
Columbus: Columbus, 4; Balto, 6.
St. Louis: St. Louis, 6; Allegheny, 2.
Providence: Providence, 2; Buffalo, 4.
Boston: Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn: Actives and Brooklyn played seven innings without a count, when the game was called owing to darkness.

The Omaha Shoot.

OMAHA, Sept. 27.—The presentation of prizes to the competitors in the rifle contest at Fort Omaha occurred today at the range. General Howard, General Manager Kimball and a large number of officers and civilians with ladies were present. General Howard made the presentation of the United States gold medal to Sergeant Stay, of the Ninth infantry, for the best record in three days in the contest for a place in the department team. The department staff badge in the individual skirmish match was awarded to Lieutenant Merriam, Fourth infantry.

Alfonso's Colonies.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The newspapers generally deprecate an exhibition on the part of the people of anything like open resentment upon the occasion of King Alfonso's arrival, owing to his acceptance of the colony of the regiment of Uhlands. Temps expresses an opinion that Bismarck intended by the appointment of Alfonso to a colony, to prepare a cold reception for the king in France, and urges the Parisians by their conduct, to upset those calculations.

Heads Recovered.

HONG KONG, Sept. 27.—The head of Captain Reviere, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, together with the heads of thirty soldiers killed in making a sortie from Hanoi in May last, have been recovered.

The Jeannette Martyrs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—It is expected at the navy department that Lieutenant Barber, who was sent to Siberia to assist in the Jeannette search, and who was afterwards ordered to bring

to America the bodies of Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and Jerome Collins, will leave Irkutsk about the first of November next, and will reach the United States with the bodies some time in January.

A Louisiana Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The Times-Democrat Opelousa special: Wm. McNeilly, from McComb City, an engineer on Payne's plantation, was shot dead by a man named Lane, engaged by Payne as a first-class mechanic. Lane's work was unsatisfactory, and McNeilly had some words with him about the amount he should receive, when Lane killed him. A posse is in pursuit of Lane.

Returning Journalists.

GARRISON, M. T., Sept. 28.—The journalists of the Villard excursion, in charge of Mr. Smally, returned yesterday evening from Butte City where they went to visit the great copper and silver mines of the territory. They were handsomely entertained at Deer Lodge by Mr. Miles, editor of the New Northwest and the ladies of his family to a party. The boys are all well and will arrive in St. Paul next Monday morning.

Bye Bye, Alf.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—Alfonso has left for Brussels. The crown prince Frederick William and Prince William accompanied him to the railway station and bade him a cordial farewell. Alfonso thanked them for the warmth of this welcome and expressed a hope that he would soon have the pleasure of welcoming the members of the imperial family in Spain.

Wedding Bells.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The city is in a pleasant excitement this morning, the occasion being the marriage of the daughter of the lord mayor to M. Antiken. The bells of St. Paul have rung for the first time in connection with a marriage service. After the wedding, breakfast was served at the Mansion House, 300 being present. The wedding was the third in St. Paul's since 1878.

Bradlaugh's Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Bradlaugh has addressed a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, in which he declares he will again demand his seat in the house of commons on the reassembling of parliament, and charges Northcote with causing all the mischief that has grown out of the continued violation of his (Bradlaugh's) rights.

The Korean Embassy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Korean embassy were today tended the freedom of the city by Mayor Edson. One of the ambassadors made a brief speech of thanks for the courtesies extended them, and said it far exceeded their expectations. He hoped the people might hereafter be as one people. The embassy were then driven across the Brooklyn bridge.

GOVERNOR HANCOCK'S CONDITION.
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Dr. Robert Murray, medical director on Gen. Hancock's staff, says the general is much better today. An abscess is forming above the knee, but no serious result is apprehended. The general might be said, in fact, to be already convalescent.

A Lake Collision.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—The schooner R. Halloran, of Toledo, ran into the schooner Pilot off Manitowac last night, and is now adrift on the lake, the schooner Pilot being so badly damaged that she had to abandon the Halloran and make for Milwaukee.

A Sailor Killed.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—While the barge Raynor was crossing Saginaw Bay yesterday the lift broke letting the boom fall instantly killing John Lynn. He was 22 years old and shipped at Alpena.

Troops for China.

ALGIERS, Sept. 27.—Two French transports sailed for Tonquin with a battalion of the foreign legion and two companies of sharpshooters; total, 2,000 men.

Sueilman Pasha Murdered.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 27.—It is reported that Sueilman Pasha, recently appointed governor of district in Soudan, has been murdered by Arabs.

United We Stand.

The telephone wires are now complete between Bismarck and Mandan and the first message was sent Wednesday afternoon, consisting of congratulations from the TRIBUNE to the Pioneer. The inter-metropolitan exchange works to a charm, the voice and articulation being carried with more distinction than within the limits of this city even, where it was supposed to work to perfection.

The Mandan department of the exchange promises to be a financial success to the company as will be seen by the following list of subscribers there:

First National Bank.
Miller & Briggs.
Hager Bros.
Mandan Times.
Mandan Pioneer.
Dr. C. F. King.
Dr. H. W. Coe.
J. C. Clark.
J. C. Clark—Residence.
Frank J. Mead—Residence.
Fraud J. Mead.
Parkins & Gerard.
Bingenbimer & Taylor.
Peoples & Shields.
Ellison & Johnson.
Inter Ocean Hotel.
J. B. Smith.
T. J. Mitchell.
J. C. Brown.

THE PRINCETON Union propounds this intricate conundrum: "Did the never occur to the sizzle-sounded, insinuating whifflet who publishes the Duluth News that he is an 'egregious ass?' Up to the present writing the sizzle-sounded insinuating whifflet has not promulgated his reply.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

Burleigh County Wins This Handsome Prize at the Cincinnati Exposition.

And the Name of Bismarck Once More Goes Over the Wires With Victory.

The Real Estate Market is Brightening and Yesterday's Sales Were Many.

A Number of the Young Sioux Arrive From Standing Rock En Route to School.

Another Section of the Villard Train Returns From the Pacific Coast.

The Gold Medal.

THE TRIBUNE received a telegram from J. A. Field, yesterday, stating that McKenzie & Coffin's display of Burleigh county products had been awarded the gold medal at the Cincinnati exposition, where the entire continent was represented in hot, unwarmed strife for the honors. Now, then, where can Bismarck and Burleigh county, which are always hand in hand with all other sections of Dakota, find more fields to conquer? Burleigh has gained the banner from all competing counties in the northwest, and has been known as the banner county since the Minneapolis fair of 1882; she again WENT FIVE HUNDRED MILES to show the people of the continent what could be raised on the fertile farms of Dakota, and again her valiant representatives, McKenzie & Coffin, carried away the honors in the form of a far more beautiful banner than the first.

Now comes the gladdening news that the display of products from Burleigh county in the great national exposition at Cincinnati outshone all others in elegance and substance, and the committee was quick to award it the handsome gold medal, which forever proclaims this to be the king of the vegetable and grain producing countries. This glory is not alone for Bismarck, IT BELONGS TO DAKOTA, the queen of all the empires of the earth. Burleigh county is but a portion of this wonderful producing territory, separated from her sister counties by imaginary lines, and when she wins a crowning victory it but adds one more gem to the glistening diadem which Dakota wears as the recognition of all peoples and every clime. And when her capital city comes to the front with a mark of honor and esteem from the entire nation, surely the people of every nook and corner, city, hamlet and glen of her illimitable domain should share the joy. The fact is now brought plainly before the nation and the world that Burleigh county has won

at an agricultural exposition where the entire continent was represented, and that Bismarck, the capital city of Dakota, is also the county seat of this last sweeping victory for Bismarck, the names of those men to whose ceaseless labors the honors are due should be given special prominence. As has already been stated the display which bears away the gold medal was made by

MCKENZIE & COFFIN with the aid of such gallant workers as Farmer Wallace and J. A. Field, the latter gentleman keeping constant vigil over the precious offerings of our almost virgin soil all the time they have been in Cincinnati. McKenzie & Coffin went down deep into their pockets for the necessary funds to gather and transport the display and keep it at the exposition, and their names will be remembered long after the medal is buried beneath the rubbish and dust of time.

Criminal Carelessness.

In a certain alley in the city of Bismarck, at the rear of a certain hostelry, there is deposited a piece of carelessness which although unintentional is dangerously criminal. A barrel of ashes is to be seen, in which hot coals have been observed several times, and into which heated ashes are thrown daily. Within a few feet of this unsafe open barrel, stands another barrel filled with kerosene, the head of which is open and the oil is exposed to the treachery of sparks, burning matches and the incendiary. From the kerosene barrel for several feet, a path-way of oil has been spilled upon the ground and taken all in all, no better trap for the destruction of the city could be devised by the most villainous house burner. The names of the responsible parties are not given because it is well known that they are unconscious of the danger that lurks at their door, and if those who are liable to have large amounts of kerosene about their premises will investigate matters, no further warning will be necessary.

Advanced Civilization.

One of the most striking marks of the advancing civilization of the day which has been brought to the people of Bismarck for some time, was the arrival of twenty-nine Indians in the city yesterday afternoon, who were on their way to St. Mary's training school at Fehaville, Ill. They were under the guardianship of Brother Tellow, who says that he considers them the brightest set of young Indians that ever left an agency. Among the number are the sons of Sitting Bull and Black Hawk, two bright, intelligent lads, and the remainder of the young bucks seem to recognize the superior blood of these descendants of two great chiefs.

These boys are now going to school. They want to learn the white man's ways, and while the young pale faced Americans may say them a little, and call "Suspenders" "Pants," and tell "Backwards" to go forwards, ask "Has Horns" if he is a bull head, and make "Cloud" rain a few briny tears, yet these humble youths will return and tell their comrades of the greatness of the

whites. They will settle down upon quiet farms and their arrows, war clubs and tomahawks, will be kept only as relics of their untutored ancestors. Then will the poor red man, who has so long been looked upon with pity, scorn, or fear be ranked among the peaceful, progressive people of the earth, and instead of "Rain-in-the-face," "Backwards," "Suspenders" and "Pants," they will have more sensible and euphonious names, such as Smith, Brown, John and Dennis —yes their names may be Dennis. The following is a list of names of the boys who went through last evening, as they are in Indian and English:

INDIAN.	ENGLISH.
Wa Myhe	Louis Sitting Bull.
Eaton Kopa	Peter Black Hawk.
Cheakika	Suspenders.
Obakete	Lawrence.
Fugie	Meinrad.
Mungo	Backwards.
Itazipo	Cloud.
Oksita-ska	Emerau.
Wahoinashini	Manrose.
Tamabika	Wm. Burke.
Pute Kaxaa	Charles Manning.
Mazakaha	Samuel Godereau.
Tuways	Joseph.
Kokta Kaya	Stephen.
Wasicuncina	George Plenta.
Pyo Huta	Medicine.
Ok sita	The Boy.
Tacampi Sapa	Edward.
Wasicou, Cinea	George Pratt.
Wakela	Chas. Marshall.
Chade	Samuel Halsey.
Wakaya	Stephen.
Indian	English.
Huhobaja Wicasta	Narcis Beniver.
Cotka	Andrew Oshaka.
Cetau	Hawk.
Catka	Left Hand.
He Yuba	Has Horns.
Jakta Caraya	Ponting Eyes.
Wa na Kistat	Helper.

The "Edwin Forest" Palace.

The magnificent excursion coach, "Edwin Forrest," reached Bismarck yesterday afternoon, on its return trip from the National Park and Rocky mountains. This coach is the property of the Worcester Excursion Car company of Worcester, Mass., and the following is a list of the happy excursioners who were on board: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Houghton, and Misses Mabel and Nellie Houghton, and Mr. and Mrs. Osmond Plummer, of Worcester, Mass., Albert H. Blanchard and Miss Francis Blanchard, of Brookfield; A. H. Harris, of Hopedale; W. H. Hutchinson, of Lynn; Hon. E. H. Lathrop and Dr. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield; and Miss Louis C. Munroe; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Marble, and Miss Nellie Marble, of Worcester.

A TRIBUNE reporter was piloted through the car by Jerome Marble, president of the excursion car company, and its many admirable features pointed out. It is one of the handsomest and most complete coaches ever seen on the North Pacific road, and although not quite as costly as the "Railway Age," is equally convenient. It is arranged expressly for excursion parties, and is a traveling palace hotel. The party have been over the Rocky mountains, and suspended at the rear of the car were the bodies of elk, antelope, buffalo and mountain sheep, which had been killed during their hunts. Seven buffalo were captured, numerous ducks, geese, plover and other tender fowl were served upon the table during the trip. In the National Park the Worcesterites passed several very pleasant days gazing at the spouting geysers, boiling springs and goblin land. They remained in Bismarck during the afternoon, and left for Steele last evening, where they will skirmish the country for game.

Real Estate Reaction.

For several weeks the real estate market has been at a standstill, and some whose spinal columns needed stiffening, predicted a steady decline in prices. But the last few days have been the brightest since the capital boom, and yesterday's sales outnumbered those of any day for over two months. Since the brick mills have been in operation and the question of building material has been settled, large brick blocks have been started and are now in process of construction on nearly every corner in the city. Now that these large edifices are showing their heads high above the ground, people have become more than ever convinced that this is the city yet to be of all the country west of the Red river and east of the Rocky mountains. The following transactions were made yesterday, and are taken from O. W. Bennett's calendar alone, while the numerous other dealers also report a lively day.

Geo. P. Flannery to O. W. Bennett lots 23 and 24, block 12, Coffin's addition, for \$450.
J. T. McGivern to William Magroff, lots 15 and 16, block 76 McKenzie & Coffin's addition, for \$450.
O. W. Bennett to E. H. Bly, lots 13 to 16, block 13 Coffin's addition, for \$800.
Geo. P. Walker to E. H. Bly, lots 7 to 12, block 13 Coffin's addition, for \$1,250.
Geo. P. Flannery to Victor Oullette, lots 12 and 13, block 5, Coffin's addition, for \$260.
L. A. Hulbert to Frank Donnelly, lots 5 and 6, block 42, N. P. 2d addition, for \$2,500.
Robert Green to Frank A. Castle, lots 6 and 7, block 4, Coffin's addition, for \$400.
Robert Green to O. W. Bennett, lots 21 and 22, block 4, Coffin's addition, for \$350.
Geo. Detchemende to D. O. Wickham, 5 acres of land in sec. 20, T. 139, R. 80, for \$1,000.

Bismarck Tiling.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the brick yard and pressed brick mill of McLean & Cameron, east of the city, yesterday, and found the large steam engine puffing away while the faithful machine was turning out pressed brick at the rate of six per minute. In company with Mr. McLean, the refuse brick of the yard was examined, and here was found the most valuable of all the rich products of the clay. The brick which had been near the fire were burned to such an extent that they had melted and run into one conglomerate mass, in which state they hardened. This demonstrated the fact that this valuable clay can be turned into tiling of the finest quality, for upon attempting to break the hardened material it was found to be as impenetrable as iron, and had a sharp metallic ring. If Mr. McLean takes advantage of this recent discovery he will soon be manufacturing the very best tiling within the limits of the capital city.

The Bismarck Tribune.

Or the Dakota capital question the Duluth Tribune has this to say: "The Dakota capital squabble would be reduced to a plane of ridiculous contention were it not enveloped by the dignity of supreme court process and was not well on its way toward the supreme court of the United States. This aspect of litigation in the highest court of the land gives it a standing that protects from ridicule. Nevertheless, it bears on the face of it much of the unprepossessing stamp of childish petulance and folly. Bismarck is undoubtedly the accredited capital and will be so confirmed by the opinion of the United States supreme court. Yankton is badly soured by the removal of the distinction of being the capital of the territory, and the bitterness she feels leads her into playing the role of obstructionist, a role that finds some excuse in the final decision of Judge Edgerton. Like a child that has been deprived of its toy, Yankton pouts and scolds and refuses to play; it has wanted to take its doll and go home ever since the capital commissioners located the capital at Bismarck, and now poutingly says the commissioners are an illegal set anyhow. Reverse the case, and suppose the commissioners had located the capital at Yankton! In that case would the lately deceased capital city have declared that they are an illegal set! Never.

Judge Edgerton delivers an elaborately conceived opinion in which he finds that the capital of the great territory of Dakota has been illegally taken away from Yankton, and further in the same line of reasoning, that it should remain squatted down upon one side or rather in one corner of the territory. We believe the decision of Judge Edgerton will not stand long when it comes before the supreme court of the United States, where it must go. There is no reason in it and possibly as little legal foundation as reason. The decision occasions little concern outside of Yankton and southern Dakota. Bismarck especially is calm, confident the decision will be overturned and set aside by a higher jurisdiction. If, as Judge Edgerton's decision declares, the commissioners were illegally appointed, depriving their functions from no higher power than themselves and therefore not empowered to act, the fact would have been found out long before they acted and before they could have traveled the territory over at public expense to examine other localities than Yankton for the permanent establishment of the capital of Dakota. They could not have blundered. They could not have taken upon themselves the responsibility of relocating the capital without being assured by a high power in territorial authority that their own power to act was conveyed through legal source and extended in its scope to the full requirements of the duties to which they were appointed. They proceeded to act by the power vested in them, not seeking, nor daring to transcend the powers specified in the terms of their appointment. Having acted faithfully and fairly, the terms of the location having been entered into and the work begun and partially carried through of erecting the capital buildings, it is no time now for Yankton or Yankton's court to step in and declare the whole transaction illegal."

The Mitchell Republican speaks fairly: "To the name Dakota we are not entitled, since the name implies a purely wheat belt pierced by a great railroad, no less than a great farming and stock-growing country intersected by railroads. We are entitled to the name South Dakota, this and nothing more, so far as the name has any value. To assume this appellation will give general satisfaction north and south. It will prove to North Dakota that our movements are not antagonistic, and that while asserting our own rights, we are not inclined to infringe upon the rights of others."

The Cedar Rapids Republican contributes the following: "In 1873, to business men a year of sad memories, the larger business interests of the country were prostrated and the most apparent cause of the prostration was the collapse of the North Pacific railroad scheme. The editorials of leading American and European journals of that time, doleful tho' they were, would make rich reading for President Villard's party now. 'I told you so,' was the sum and substance of them all. Dakota was a treeless, rainless desert, covered with snow and ice for seven months of the year; Montana was a desert thrown up into jagged hills and mountains—a great waste of raw material; and the whole scheme of binding ocean to ocean with an additional and wholly superfluous chain of steel running through a region of reputed ice and snow was shown to have been folly gone mad. Ten years have elapsed since then. Few days hence the golden spike will have been driven and the long-looked-for northwestern connection with the Pacific will have been officially completed. The echoes of the blows by which that spike shall be driven to its place will be heard around the world. The enterprise 'foredoomed to failure' is already an assured success and one of the greatest successes chronicled in the world's history of material progress. 'Barren Dakota' is today thickly covered with wheat in the shock awaiting the thresher. Oats, barley and other grains and nearly all

the vegetables have been found to thrive there abundantly, and the tide of emigration to that region surpasses computation. "Arid Montana" is daily shipping carloads of choice cattle and sheep to the eastern markets and Europe, and her mines are just beginning to yield her untold wealth of gold and silver. And the grand undeveloped empire "where rolls the Oregon" is just beginning to make good its seemingly extravagant claims upon the world's surplus labor and capital."

Of the decision of Judge Edgerton and its effect upon Bismarck the Pioneer Press says: "There seems to be little for Bismarck to worry over. There is no certainty whatever that the supreme court will sustain the decision; and, if it should, the ingenious theory of Gov. Ordway, that the repealing of the ordinance fixing the capital at Yankton leaves it in his power to designate the temporary seat of government, will have to be considered. It is not without force, and, if valid, leaves the matter in statu quo until a regular or special session of the legislature shall be held. Meantime the capital buildings will be pushed to completion; and nothing seems so probable, when a meeting of the legislature shall be held, as a compromise that will leave to Bismarck the honor of being the capital."

EDITOR McCULLOUGH, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been east and returns home surprised at Tilden's strength in the east. Hendricks, he also found, as fresh as a daisy in Chicago and looking as young as he did twenty years ago. It is astonishing how Sammy holds his strength. He must be a perfect Goliath. It is said his hand is a little paralyzed, but his brain is as active as ever. As he is to foot the democratic campaign bills in New York this year, his purse will probably be as light as his platform before November 1884.

The Bon Homme county fair has been postponed owing to other fairs in the neighborhood occurring on the same date. The time has been fixed for October 9, 10 and 11.

Disgrace and Death.

Boston, Sept. 22.—September 4, Field P. Jenks, a well known cotton broker, hired a room in the Tremont House, and during the day took four bottles of patent medicine containing a large proportion of opium. He was found nearly lifeless and died on the 6th. An inquiry was begun into the affair, and the first discovery was a note which he got some time ago, and which was a forgery. Other forgeries were discovered in rapid succession, and it was also found that he had appropriated and squandered \$6,500 in cash which had been intrusted to his guardianship by elderly females. The signature to the note was that of T. E. Warfield, of Oakdale, which was also appended to another note for \$4,400. Besides these it was ascertained that he also negotiated a note of \$6,400 bearing the forged signature of S. Blaisdell, Jr., & Co., of Holyoke, and another of \$6,300 bearing the forged signature of William Potter, of Taunton. The aggregate of fraudulent papers is \$13,000. Unfortunately cotton speculations were undoubtedly the cause.

Work of a Brute.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—A Newman special to the constitution gives an interview with the boy White, who was stolen by Ogletree, now so notorious for stealing boys. The constitution previously gave the details of Ogletree's abduction of Charlie Tilden from Atlanta, and of three other boys from Hardless county, all of whom he subjected to beastly treatment before they escaped. The abduction of Joe Allen White aroused the county, and many parties were in pursuit of the rascal. A couple of days since he was so closely pursued that he tied the boy in a fence corner and moved out himself. When found the boy was nearly dead from fright and want of food. He said the man approached him August 28 and telling him he owned a mill in Tennessee wanted him to work. The story of rambling through the swamps, repeated chastisements and personal abuse baffled description. The country will still be scouring for Ogletree, who manages to keep ahead.

The Gem City Burned.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the handsome passenger steamer Gem City, which has been in winter quarters for two weeks, was burned to the water edge. The boat lay at the foot of Dorcas street and the flames were seen some time before the alarm was turned in and the fire spread too quickly for the department to be of any service, and in less than three-quarters of an hour from the time the fire started the boat was destroyed. Only the hull, which is of iron, and the machinery remain. The Gem City was built two years ago and plied between St. Louis and St. Paul. It was the fastest boat on the upper river and belonged to the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet company, Commodore David, president. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Two of the company's barges were also burned; insured for almost the full value.

The Web Being Woven.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 22.—At the corner of Stratford, in the Rose Clark Ambler case, Prof. Whitely, of Yale College, who made a microscopic examination of Lewis' carriage robe, testified that he found a small spot of blood corpuscles, which might be those of human blood, but certainly not of cattle, horse, sheep or swine, but might be dog or rabbit. He also examined a shirt belonging to Lewis, on the bosom of which was stains of blood mixed with saliva. He also found blood on a stick found in Lewis' barn. He took back to New Haven a cushion belonging to Lewis' carriage for examination. The testimony points strongly to Lewis as the murderer.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH: Floods in Texas, drought in New York and New England, frost in the prairie states, snow in the mountains, yellow fever in Florida and Butler in Massachusetts—all at one time. This is a great country.

Too thick underclothing said to cause an unnatural redness of the face and nose. Poor, abused whisky is blamed for a great many things it is not guilty of.

By Telegraph

Teller Respectfully Declines.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 24.—An executive order issued at Bismarck by the governor was served on James H. Teller, secretary of Dakota and brother of the secretary of the interior, authorizing him to direct and order him to move his office, books, records, papers, seal and all public property in his possession to Bismarck, except legislative furniture and the territorial library. The order is dated on the 11th and was served on the 23d, to be obeyed in fifteen days from date. Teller, in reply, under a long letter to Ordway, which is as complete a legal document as the most carefully drawn lawyer's brief, declines to obey the order, taking the grounds that before any decision from the court on the subject in case of dispute regarding the location of the seat of government the secretary is the judge of the situation and that he is subject only to order from the United States government, as he is the custodian of government property. In the absence of judicial ruling he holds that he is competent to decide whether or not the change is legal. He says in any event he is subject to removal by order, but such order must come from the head to which it is properly subordinate. Referring to the decision of Judge Edgerton declining the capital commission act unconstitutional, Teller says: "As a sworn officer of the government I recognize the peculiar obligation to regard not only the letter but the spirit of the law, and as this decision is the law initial reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction, I cannot consent to be a party to any act which will appear to disregard it." He therefore declines to obey the order and wishes to be understood as having no personal interest in this controversy. The books of the auditor's office were taken from Yankton this morning, by order of Gov. Ordway. Judge Edgerton being absent, no injunction on the proceedings could be instituted.

New York Democracy.

New York, Sept. 24.—An audience that filled the large hall of Cooper's Institute assembled this evening at a call in the interest of democratic harmony in this city. Many prominent democrats were upon the platform. D. Dudley Field was nominated chairman and enthusiastically received. Field said the meeting had been called for the purpose of bringing about harmony among the democrats of this city, as the existence of dissensions in their ranks seriously endangered the success of the party in the future. The republican party could not be displaced as long as the democrats of this state were not united. Chas. A. Dana and Joseph Pulitzer, editors of the Sun and the World, respectively, were among the list of vice presidents. Resolutions were presented by Congressman Potter calling upon all democrats to lay aside their differences and unite against the common enemy, and denouncing all leaders and organizations who neglected to carry the resolution into effect. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the convention at Buffalo, and urge upon the democratic masses the necessity of harmonious action. Congressman Dorsheimer made a stirring speech, congratulating the convention upon the strength and interest manifested by democrats so early in the canvass.

The Pittsburg Row.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—From indications tonight the grand regatta which will be inaugurated here tomorrow, to continue four days, will exceed the greatest expectations of its projectors. The prizes, which are larger than ever given by any similar event in the country this season, have drawn together an immense field of entries, aggregating 131 persons, including ten four-oared, twenty-six professionals for single scull races, twelve veterans and twenty local oarsmen. In the professional single scull race all the principal oarsmen of the country are here excepting Hanlan and Courtney, and the latter is expected in the morning. Hanlan is entered, but nothing has been heard from him for several weeks, and it is very probable that he will not be here to start.

Swindling in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Robert H. Graham, of the Reliable Manufacturing company, was arrested for abuse of the mails. The associates of Graham were not arrested, being absent. The concern advertised to furnish light work for ladies and young men at their own names. The work consisted of coloring photographs and mounting them upon glass and the material necessary, called the outfit, was charged for at the rate of two or three dollars. The firm claimed that twenty to thirty dollars per week could easily be made. The company's mail sometimes reached three hundred letters per day.

China's Reply.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times, says the reply of the government of China to the memorandum proposals of the French government for the settlement of the Tonquin difficulty, which were telegraphed to Peking by Marquis Tseng, have just been received. It said the response favors the theory of division and neutral zone in Tonquin. The Times dispatch states that it is not likely that France will reply favorably to this counter proposition. Everything, however points to an ultimate favorable solution of the question at issue, and there will be friendly intervention solicited by both nations.

Sharon's Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—It is stated on good authority that Neilson, acting as attorney for Miss Aggie Hill against Senator Sharon, declines to assume any responsibility in respect to the authenticity of the alleged marriage contract published some days ago. Miss Hill claims under the contract to be the legitimate wife of the senator, and as such preferred against him the charge of adultery previously telegraphed. She entrusted Neilson with a copy of this contract, with instructions to publish it, which he did over her signature, but beyond the assertions of his client he does not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of the document.

A Denial From Billings.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The following has been received from Frederick Billings: "Today I have just received your telegram of yesterday giving the substance of an article in the New York papers which is utterly without foundation. I had no communication either verbally or written with Mr. Gould about North Pacific stocks. I have not said they were selling too high, and have not sold a share of my large holdings. The person who said to me the Gould was willing to go into a pool to buy North Pacific, I replied that it was not in my line to go into Wall street pools, and I did not trust them. I was very busy at the time and turned off the person quite abruptly. My faith in the North Pacific

is stronger than ever. The floating debt when added to the bonded debt will not make a total debt of more than \$91,000 or \$92,000 per mile, and that for a road laid with steel rails, and magnificently equipped and having a great land grant will be a small burden. (Signed) FREDERICK BILLINGS.

The Insulted Missionary.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Shaw, the British missionary, who was subjected to indignities by the French in Madagascar, landed today at Plymouth. He states that during the illness of the late Parkinham, the English consul, he discharged many of the duties of the consulate, which fact tended to increase the dislike toward him. Shaw has been advised to file a claim of 10,000 pounds damages against the French government. He hopes to return to Madagascar to resume his missionary labors.

The Leaguers.

DELR., Sept. 24.—Notwithstanding the proclamation of the government forbidding the holding of meetings in the counties of Clare and Limerick, on Sunday several thousand persons, headed by a priest, gathered in Milltown, county Clare, and attempted to hold an Irish National League meeting. A large police force was present and prevented the organization of the meeting. The magistrate read the prohibitory proclamation and the crowd dispersed, uttering groans for the queen and shouting "God save Ireland!"

Indian Commission.

REGINA, N. W. T., Sept. 24.—Senator Vest and Representative Maginnis, of the United States Indian commission after satisfactory council with the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines left Fort Assinaboine with an escort for the British Northwestern territory and were received at the line by Major Shortt and a detachment of mounted police, treated with international courtesy and escorted to the Canadian Pacific. Their labors being now over they will return to the states via Winnipeg.

Massachusetts Greenbackers.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The greenbackers' state central committee met tonight with a full attendance. Bryan's apostasy was discussed. He was considered as actuated by personal hostility to Butler. The committee say that Butler is true to greenback principles, and make no account of his saying that the party is dead. They do not fear anything like a stampede to Boynton. Tomorrow's convention will have about four hundred delegates and will doubtless nominate Butler for governor, with the remainder of the ticket greenbackers.

Review by Wilhelm.

HAMBURG, Sept. 24.—Emperor William and his royal guests were early in the field this morning, viewing the ordinary maneuvers of the troops, which will continue for three days. In addressing the army officers on the conclusion of the review and maneuvers, the emperor said: "I thank the commanders of the forces and the men for their calmness in all points of the maneuvers. It is joy and honor to me to see the Fourth army corps once again. Probably it is the last time I shall see you. One makes no plans at my age."

A Lost Steamer.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—The steamer Continental which sunk yesterday in Hickman's bend an account of which is reported from Memphis, was owned by the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet company, but was making a trip to New Orleans on the Anchor Line. She had a cargo of a thousand tons of miscellaneous freight and a thousand barrels of flour for New Orleans, all of which was insured here. The boat was valued at \$50,000. Insured for \$24,000 in Cincinnati offices.

Jewelry Robbery.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—It was discovered during yesterday that the jewelry store of F. Roschichow had been robbed the night before of some \$15,000 worth of goods, as near as can be estimated by a hasty inventory of the stock. The work was done by experienced burglars and excites astonishment as the store is on Woodward avenue, one of the leading business streets of the city. The thieves attempted to crack the safe.

The "Thunderer's" Opinion.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times says: "We are convinced that France cannot obtain Tonquin without war with China, but she may have Anam with full right to make commercial settlements in Tonquin without any further trouble. Until France and China grasp this, we hardly see that any opportunity exists for the friendly services of a third party."

Negro Shot.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 24.—News Galmer special: At Simonsville this morning Willis Johnson was fatally shot by Moses Newcomb, both colored. It is said the negroes had been holding secret meetings for some unknown purpose and that Johnson had divulged the secrets of the organization. Newcomb and a number of other blacks have been arrested.

They Arrive at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—About half of the Villard North Pacific excursionists arrived here at noon today on the return trip. They spent the afternoon in a visit to Pullman and left this evening for the east. Villard declined to be interviewed relative to the Wall street raid on North Pacific stocks.

Rose Ambler's Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 24.—At the hearing in the Rose Ambler case this afternoon Mrs. E. Osborne testified that Lewis told her he was up all day and part of the night on the Sunday of the murder. Lewis previously testified that he retired at his usual time.

A Negro Stabbed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—Times-Democrat St. Johns special: Edmund Tudd was fatally stabbed by Julius Thomas. Tudd had been showing attentions to Thomas' wife. All colored.

Foolish Farmer Murdered.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Commercial-Gazette New Albany special: News is received of a horrible murder and robbery near Salem, Washington county, Thursday night. Thos. Johnson, a young farmer, had been to the fair and carelessly displayed money. On the way home he was attacked and beaten to death. Two pistol shot wounds were found in him and all his money was gone. The murderers are not arrested yet.

A FARMER at Lebanon, Mich., who counts his acres by the hundred, went into a store and asked for 5 cents' worth of the poorest tea, at the same time remarking, "Mother can't do without it, and I am bound that as long as she lives she shall not be without tea."

IMPORTANCE OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The Chicago Inter Ocean Pictures It In Glowing and Truthful Colors.

The practical completion of the North Pacific railroad, so graphically described by a correspondent of the Inter Ocean who was present, has been followed by an imposing celebration of the event by the Villard party, on which occasion most fitting words were spoken, which are published in the columns of the Sunday Inter Ocean. The importance of this great trunk line was not exaggerated. Indeed, no one can comprehend a subject so vast. Even comparisons fail. The Suez canal stands as one of the seven wonders of the modern world. It shortened the route of travel between the far east and Europe, revolutionizing oriental commerce, but crossing the continent of America has revolutionized, and will still more change, a still vaster volume of traffic.

While the North Pacific is one of three or four supremely great routes of transportation, it outranks all others in the development of production. It has added and will still more add to the actual wealth of the world as no other one line has done or can do. The Suez Canal facilitated commerce, and that is about all. Along its border have grown up a few feeble towns, but only as the people were needed in connection with the line itself. The same is equally true of the Panama Railroad, and would be of a ship canal across that isthmus. The Union Pacific, beyond Nebraska, runs through a region which requires irrigation for any ordinary farming. The North Pacific has already an enormous wheat business at both ends, and the development is prodigious in its growth. Pre-eminence in this respect is a distinction of the most exalted character. If he is a benefactor who makes two spurs of grass grow where only one grew before, what shall we say of an enterprise which virtually raises millions of bushels of grain where no grain was raised before? And it will not be many years before the varied products of agriculture will be raised to advantage.

Wheat is the first-born child of pioneer enterprise. Less bulky than corn, in proportion to its value, it can stand higher expense for transportation, and grain is the only farm product, which, as a rule, is being properly transported at the present time. From its nature it can stand very rough usage. Summer's heat and winter's frost cannot injure it. It is only necessary to load it into tight boxes on wheels and send it on its way, no matter how long the journey, or what may be the vicissitudes of climate; nor does it matter what side track delays it may experience. It comes out bright and sound. But cattle, dead or alive, need care and attention on route, and as for vegetable, dairy products, fruit, and, in fact, everything the farmer produces except grain, they cannot be transported in the ordinary way from the North Pacific region to market. But it does not follow, by any means, that that region will be debarred from market. It will not be many years before butter and cheese, as well as beef and mutton, will be shipped in enormous quantities from that region to Chicago, New York and Liverpool. The enterprise which built that road has not exhausted itself, and will not rest until it shall be entirely practicable to do general farming throughout the new northwest. The productive development has, therefore, only just begun, in even the most advanced portion of that region.

The speeches referred to were all timely, and will well repay careful perusal; but Mr. Evans' parenthesis, as he happily called it, is a masterpiece. Its array of facts is something more than a leaf in history. It is, rather, a tablet deserving of permanent preservation. The country should hold in highest honor the men who were not only the pathfinders of the far northwest, but whose explorations were in effect the conquest of an empire, added to our national domain without bloodshed, robbery or subjugation. When that region was under diplomatic consideration a threat to fight for it, if necessary, became a popular political warcry; but those cartridges were all blank. By a kind of blind instinct the American people manifested a great interest in a region as to the real importance of which they knew almost nothing. The enthusiastic determination to extend the boundary to the forty-ninth parallel was due more to a prejudice against Great Britain, then very strong, than to any just conception of the importance of the demand being pressed. Nor can such a conception be formed even now. A new era begins with the driving of the golden spike, an era which baffles all attempts to forecast or measure.

A Prolific Mind.

The representative of the St. Paul Globe who attended the corner stone ceremonies, is entitled to the ribbon. Here is a paragraph from a column article: "I reached the site of the capital, and a splendid site it is, situated upon a hill—almost the highest point near Bismarck and overlooking every building in the city, the Missouri, and Fort Abraham Lincoln. It stands upon a 160 acre lot, of which sixteen acres are to be enclosed for the building and grounds, the rest set off in building lots, the proceeds to go towards the cost of the capital buildings. Mounting the scaffold upon which the ceremonies were to take place, I had a splendid view of the procession as it came winding along, with firemen in uniform and several flats transformed into bowers of beauty, in which beauty itself reigned in the form of some score of young ladies representing all the goddesses in the mythological calendar. At the right of the capital grounds, upon a high mound, was God's Acre, in which rest some dozen poor fellows 'who died in their boots' in the turbulent times when the frontiersman was reader with his pistol than a Donnybrook Irishman with his shillelagh. The ceremonial of laying the corner stone was soon over, as all readers of the Globe already know; but there was one incident connected with it which should not go unnoticed. Sitting Bull and two of his sub-chiefs and two squaws were on the platform, and Sitting Bull, as is known, made his little speech, 'inspired by the great spirit'; but it is not generally known that the 'Beautiful Feather,' sister of Taurus Recumbent, 'made medicine' over the stone. The ceremony was in this way: In the four corners of the box inserted in the stone she placed a sacred bead, and then placing her hand successively on each corner of the stone she blessed it in the name of the great spirit, and who shall say that her blessing was not as effective as that of a robed priest? The other squaw on the platform was Sitting Bull's cousin—a tall, slim woman with regular, oval features and quite pleasing expression. If it had not been for the abominable paint—barbarous and disgusting in either white or red women—she would be quite handsome. Sitting Bull him-

self is of medium height, of square, sinuous build and evidently of great strength. His head is remarkable, massive and broad with a heavy projecting brow, showing great brain power, if there is anything in phrenology. The mouth is large but well shaped and the chin heavy and square. I had forgotten to say for the edification of the ladies that Sitting Bull's handsome cousin, who is given to the pernicious but fashionable habit of painting, is called 'Beautiful Female Buffalo or Beautiful Buffalo Cow.' I do not wish to do the lady an injustice and so I must correct my statement that she follows the fashion. She is not really so frivolous. She does 'not imitate, but the 'soi disant' fashionable and refined ladies imitate her. The Indian certainly invented portrait painting or rather face painting."

Damnable, if True.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 22.—Joseph Ritchey, an old citizen of Champaign, Lawrence county Ill., alleges that he was robbed and his wife killed on a palatial steamer on the Ohio river not long since. Himself and wife were visiting friends in West Virginia and upon their return boarded a steamer and were robbed by the negro servants of the boat. Just before the craft arrived at Cincinnati pudding was served to Ritchey and his wife and both were taken ill. Upon their arrival at the Queen City emetics effectively cured Ritchey but after four days of horrible torture the lady died. Ritchey is crazed with grief and is hardly able to give an intelligible account of his trouble, but says the captain of the boat refused his protection. On account of his age and the distance from the scene of the outrage no prosecution is contemplated.

A Terrible Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—A terrible accident happened at Woodward shaft, D. L. & W. coal company, at Kingston this afternoon. The shaft, 500 feet deep, has twenty feet of water at the bottom. George Bulge, Thomas Davis and Edward Phillips were working on a platform timbering the shaft sixty feet from the bottom. A piece of timber weighing half a ton fell on the platform while being lowered. It gave way and the four men were precipitated to the bottom, falling into the dump, and were drowned. Phillip Harris and Lewis Jones were saved by hanging to a bolt, after crying for help. The men were married except Davis, having large families in destitute circumstances.

Murder and Plunder.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Advices from the Indian Territory say that four men, named Sadder, Tipton, and two brothers named Gray, from the vicinity of Paris, Texas, camped on Big Creek, in the Choctaw nation, to hunt and fish. Last Wednesday night their camp was raided by a party claiming to be a posse in search of horse thieves, and their surrender was demanded. This was refused and a fight ensued, and one of the Gray brothers and Sadder were killed. The other Gray and Tipton escaped. The posse then plundered the camp, taking all their valuables.

They Want It Bad.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22.—The Astoria chamber of commerce telegraphed Villard, president of the North Pacific, asking if he would build the Astoria & Forest Grove railroad, provided they found contractors to take it for \$30,000 per mile, and they to furnish terminal facilities at Astoria. Villard replied that he would build the line if the contractors take it for \$20,000 per mile, payable in first mortgage bonds and \$10,000 per mile in second mortgage bonds which was all the available funds that the company had at present.

Denies It.

HELENA, Montana, Sept. 22.—The report circulated by certain visitors in the Yellowstone Park of acts of vandalism by soldiers of the president's escort during the late trip is emphatically denied by Gov. Crosby, of Montana, a member of the party, who says General Sheridan's orders were strict in this regard and also as to unnecessary killing of game, and that the orders were carried out to the letter in every respect.

A Villain Lynched.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Dispatches to the Star report the hanging by lynchers, in Richmond county, of a negro named Archie Johnson, for attempting to outrage a white girl six years of age, the daughter of a highly respectable planter of that county. Johnson was left hanging on a tree, with a placard pinned to his breast bearing the words, "Our wives and daughters must be protected."

The Rain Ended.

DULUTH, Sept. 22.—The long rain ended this morning, but it is cloudy tonight and growing cold fast. The Emma Abbott Opera company tonight closed a four nights' engagement opening at the new Duluth Opera House just finished with a seating capacity of 1,000, and the arrangements are as fine as any house in the northwest. The attendance has been large though it stormed most of the time.

Horse Jockey Killed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—Last night Col. B. L. Strader, the well known horseman, shot and killed Bradford Foster, a negro employee. Strader was told that Foster had turned a stallion in with a valuable filly. He got a shot gun and went to the stable and fired at Foster who started to run but turned and while advancing toward Strader the latter fired twice, killing Foster. Strader gave himself up and was admitted to bail.

The Periodical Alarm.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says the authorities are again agitated by the recurrence of a periodical alarm to which they are subject. Suspicion having fallen upon the attendant to the heir of the throne, his chief confidant suddenly and with great secrecy was sent into exile in the interior.

Murdered for Money.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Robert Bruce, a hostler, attacked James Ryan, a sailor, on the street at Elyria late last night, presumably to rob him of \$80, drawn during the day. Ryan's dead body was found early this morning with an ugly gash in the neck. There was no money on his person. Bruce was arrested and admits the murder, but pleads self-defense. No money was found on his person.

A Noted Personage Dead.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 22.—John L. Williams, only son of the late Eleazer Williams, distinguished as the last Dauphin of France, died today at Racine, Wis. Eleazer Williams claimed to be the son of Louis XVI, of France, and was well known here.

The Bismarck Tribune

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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One year, postage paid, \$10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$12.00.

TO ADVERTISERS:
The Bismarck Tribune circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, and is the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 25, Tribune Building, New York.

The Bismarck Tribune will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the city.

The Pioneer Press says editorially: "Gov. Ordway has been subjected first, and last, to a great deal of criticism of a sort that is particularly hard to bear. The factional feeling which has characterized Dakota politics for some time past, and which played no unimportant part in dividing the counsels of her representative men and defeating the ends which they hold most important, seems to lose nothing of its bitterness as time passes by. The opponents of the governor lose no opportunity of assailing him, directly or indirectly, and to do him justice, he generally takes his own part with a vigor that makes it unnecessary for any third party to take up the cudgels in his defense. [For this factional controversy or the merits of it, if it have any, no person outside of the Territory has the slightest care, except to regret that the energy which might be so well applied in subserving the most important interests of Dakota should be wasted in intestine conflict. But Gov. Ordway is scarcely to be blamed if he is indignant at the phase which the struggle has recently assumed. It has been asserted, in connection with the question of capital removal, that the governor's action was determined by his property interests, and this charge of corruption has been repeated and bandied about until it was scarcely possible to maintain a longer silence. The recent decision adverse to the capital commission has furnished an opportunity for hunting up these allegations once more and clothing them in newer and more startling phrases, and Gov. Ordway has been moved to make a reply, which is certainly as sweeping and explicit as the circumstances require. He declares that he has never owned or had an interest in any land, addition, or lots in the city of Bismarck, past, present or prospective, and that with the exception of eighty acres of land near Pierre, he does not own to exceed five building lots in any other part of the territory. And these statements he offers to substantiate to the discomfiture of any responsible person who shall come forward to assert the contrary. It would seem that this ought to put an end to the innuendoes that have been in free circulation ever since the fight of the factions grew intense. There is nothing to be gained by traducing an opposing leader, and the evidence certainly does not seem to show the truth of the insinuations that have been so generally indulged in concerning the course of Gov. Ordway in Territorial politics and the reasons for the position he has taken. He is at least entitled to a fair hearing. Nothing improper has been proved against him, and it will be much better for all parties if local dissensions and jealousies be not allowed to carry people to the extent of formulating unsupported charges of corruption against prominent men. This is a weak weapon, and neither side has made anything by the use of it. Gov. Ordway, in his indignation at the assault upon his personal honor, undoubtedly exaggerates the evil intent of those opposed to him, just as he allows himself to refer with an air of seriousness to absurd threats of personal violence that have reached him, and the letter of some practical joker or political crank. But he has forced his assailants either to be silent or to put themselves to the proof. The interests of Dakota, great and growing as they now are, demand the cessation of the foolish local war that has given birth to such excesses and done so much to make the affairs of the territory undeservedly ridiculous in the eyes of the nation."

ACCOMPLISHING A half-page illustration, Harper's Weekly, of the 23d, has the following description of the capital center-stone exercises in Bismarck: "The energetic and ambitious citizens of Bismarck, Dakota, were fortunate in securing the North Pacific railroad excursion party at the laying of the corner-stone of the new capitol. There has been a long struggle between the people of northern Dakota and those in the southern portion of the territory for the honor of the capital. Bismarck has finally been agreed upon as the seat of government, and the corner stone of the edifice was laid September 5, on the arrival of the trains conveying the excursion across the continent. Bismarck was all alive with excitement and enthusiasm. The slender resources of the frontier community were exhausted to furnish

forth a pageant befitting the great event. A procession was organized, and, with music and banners, the local dignitaries marshalled the party to a high bluff about a mile and half from the town, and overlooking the valley of the Missouri, on which the new capitol is to stand. A rough scaffolding served as a platform for the orators and chief men of the occasion. All around were grouped cowboys, citizens, frontiersmen, visitors from afar, and natives of the soil.

"The closeness with which modern civilization jostles barbarism on the frontiers of the republic was illustrated at the Bismarck celebration by the picturesque intermingling of the American aborigines with representatives of the various cities of the Union and of Europe. There were Sioux from the Standing Rock agency, sixty miles south of Bismarck, among the spectators of the ceremony, in which participated General Grant, ex-Secretary Everts, Mr. Henry Villard, Secretary Teller, and notables from England, Germany and France. No less a person than the eminent Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, looked upon the motley gathering. Other famous chiefs in the party were Flying By, Crow Eagle, Long Dog, Two Bears, and Gray Eagle. It is not long since these chieftains claimed for their people the vast valley of the Missouri, and they only retreated before the advance of the white man with his civilization, when overpowered by numbers and superior weapons of war. Now the capital of Dakota dominates the region, and very soon a noble building will rise on the bluff above the town—a conspicuous landmark for many miles around. The shrill call of the railroad whistle, the clatter of trains, and the whirl of manufacturing industry will dispel forever the primeval silence of the land of the Dakotas."

The Milwaukee Sentinel thus speaks of the fastest time ever made between Chicago and St. Paul: "A party of English and Irish gentlemen who are interested in the Canadian Pacific railway, together with a goodly number of officials of that line, passed through the city yesterday by special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, en route to the northwest to inspect the Canadian Pacific line. The train consisted of seven special cars, and made the run from Chicago to St. Paul by daylight. The party left Chicago at 6:37 a. m., arriving at Milwaukee at 8:51, making the run of eighty-five miles in two hours and fourteen minutes. Here a delay of six minutes was occasioned by changing engines, and the train was again speeding on its way. La Crosse was reached at 2:22 p. m., and everything in good condition for a continuous run over the river division. But upon reaching the Mississippi river an unlooked-for delay was occasioned in consequence of some irregularity with the drawbridge across the river. However, once across, the wheels were again soon humming, and at just 6:27 p. m. the magnificent train, with its load of delighted passengers, made its final stop at the St. Paul depot, eleven hours and fifty minutes from the time of leaving Chicago, including all stops and the delay at the Mississippi river, which is the best time on record between the two points named. The distance between Chicago and St. Paul is 410 miles, and the actual running time, not including stops, was ten hours and twenty-five minutes."

The Fargo Argus takes business men generally to task for patronizing humbug advertising schemes such as hotel registers, wall directories, etc. The Argus says the money spent with Fargo papers is spent by them in the building of Fargo's interests and the sustaining of Fargo's record abroad. The same might be said of Bismarck, Jamestown, Mandan and other northern cities. One dollar spent with the home paper is worth a hundred given to foreign advertising schemes. The sending ten TRIBUNES, that cost fifty cents, to friends or acquaintances east would be worth more to Bismarck than the outlay of one hundred dollars in railway journals, hotel register schemes, etc. Money thus spent is worse than thrown away. Does a hotel register circulate around among the live business men when they alight from the train and tell them of bargains in real estate or of the wonderful development of the land of No. 14rd. Did any one ever see a man of intelligence brooding over a register expecting to derive even the slightest information about the city they are in? The morning papers, filled with the advertisements of live business men, and the local and foreign news of the day are what impress the intelligent mind with the thrift and enterprise of the community. A business man who neglects or withdraws his support from legitimate newspapers has not the welfare of his city at heart.

The Grand Forks News has gone the way of the earth, and its yelps will be heard no more. In a postal card to the press of the territory Mr. Hansbrough says: "The firm of Hansbrough & Briscoe has been dissolved, and the telegraphic franchise and other business rights of the News have been purchased by the Herald and Plaindealer of this city. The senior member of the late firm succeeds to the ownership of the news printing outfit, and will at once remove it to Devils Lake, there to be used in connection with the publication of his

paper, the North Dakota Inter-Ocean." The News lived to malign citizens who did not patronize it or who differed from its publishers in political matters. The News seemed to have a special spite against George H. Walsh and Dr. Milo W. Scott, of the capital commission. Walsh and Scott still live and flourish, and will live to a ripe old age, respected by all who know them, while those who boasted that it was their mission to camp on the trail of the commission and its friends are falling one by one, as all should fall who raise a hand to strike the innocent.

TUESDAY morning's Fargo Argus contained a lengthy article reviewing in detail the matter presented to Judge Edgerton for decision in regard to the capital decision. The article, like similar ones in the TRIBUNE, insisted that the act itself had not been declared unconstitutional, but that simply the commission had been irregularly appointed. The Argus of yesterday says: "Wednesday, Judge Edgerton was in Fargo on his return from the excursion west, and assured a representative of the Argus that the view taken was substantially his own. He said he had not gone beyond the immediate point presented to him that the irregularity in the creation of the commission vitiated their occupation of the position so as to demand their removal. He had ousted them. This fact is so manifest that there should be no confusion on the subject. The governor can accept the decision of the court, and appoint new commissioners if he sees fit."

A CHICAGO paper of recent issue says: "Ex-Congressman Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, arrived in the city last evening on his way to Iowa, where he will annihilate the recent speeches of Hendricks. He will visit the same places that the ex-governor visited. Mr. Burrows proposes devoting his speeches to the tariff issue, paying no attention to the temperance question. He thinks Carlisle will be the speaker of the next house of representatives, and wishes that he may, so that the free trade men may injure the democrats' prospects at the next election. If Carlisle is made speaker, the ex-congressman is of the opinion that Randall will be given the appropriation committee. A gentleman, who has resided in Washington during the summer, and one of the employees of the last house, informed Mr. Burrows, at Kalamazoo, yesterday, that Carlisle's prospects were better now than any other candidate for the speakership."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Dakota squabble is complicated anew by Judge Edgerton's decision at Yankton, to the effect that the location of the capital of the territory at Bismarck was unconstitutional. Nothing else was to be expected of a Yankton court. The people of that town are very mad about the removal of the seat of government, and are ready to adopt any course, judicial and judicious or otherwise, law or no law, to reverse the decision. Yankton, however, is about the most inconvenient place for the capital in the territory, while Bismarck is centrally located, and will soon be easily accessible from every direction. Dakota is suffering all the tribulations of a new country full of ambitious self-seekers from every part of the world.

The corner stone of the university of North Dakota will be laid on Tuesday, October 2, under the supervision of the Grand Masonic lodge of Dakota. The Grand Master, G. S. Gifford, of Canton, will be present in person and a liberal representation of the fraternity is confidently expected. Arrangements are being perfected with the railroad for excursion tickets, good for that day and return upon the next, for all parts north of Fargo and west of Crookston. The fare will be one and one fifth for the round trip. The trains from the north will run ahead of time upon that day, arriving here about noon. Grand Forks will see to it that her guests are well taken care of.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL: Justice Edgerton, of Dakota, has returned from his western trip, and says that his decision does not invalidate the capital removal bill. It merely declares that the commissioners were informally appointed. The scope of the decision is hence much less than that given it by the South Dakotans. Yankton has ceased to be the capital, under the law, and Bismarck is for the present legally the capital, by the designation of the governor of Dakota if not by the selection of the capital commission. Bismarck thus fairly holds possession, which is nine points of almost any case.

The Yankton Herald reads with dismay the statement that work on the capitol building at Bismarck is being pushed with renewed vigor. The Herald seems to have been laboring under the delusion that Judge Edgerton's decision affected the capital removal act. The capital was removed from Yankton by the last legislature, yet somehow these sleep Yankton papers seem to have forgotten the fact.

A MAN named Tuttle, who lives in Mandan kicks because the TRIBUNE publishes Mandan news. Tuttle needs an education in the elementary principles of newspaper business. A newspaper for the people, publishes the news of the world wherever it can be found. Man-

dan contributes its share and everybody is happy except Tuttle.

It having been rumored for some time that Richard Smith, Jr., son of the good Deacon Richard, of Cincinnati, is about to start an evening paper in St. Paul and it now being further said that he is to be married on the 4th to a Cleveland lady, the newspapers of the northwest that are depending upon his fine discrimination for telegraphic news would like to know if there is any truth in these reports.

THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE and Fargo Argus seem to have been the only papers technically correct in the interpretation of Judge Edgerton's decision. These papers claimed from the first that the capital removal bill itself had not been declared unconstitutional, but that the appointment of the commission was irregular.

THE Nelson County News comes out squarely in favor of the resolutions as passed by the recent Fargo convention, and thinks as Farmer Wallace, of Burleigh county, that it would have been a mistake to have changed a single vote.

A CONVENTION to frame a constitution for the future state of Montana is to meet at Helena on the 14th of January next, and an election of delegates to comprise such convention is to be held on the 6th of November.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.
Upon a Subject of Vital Interest,
Effecting the Welfare of All.

The following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific writers of the present day is especially significant, and should be of unusual value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events:

"A general demand for reformation is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the nineteenth century. The common people, as well as the more enlightened and refined, cry out with no uncertain voice to be emancipated from the slavery of conservatism and superstition which has held the masses in gross ignorance during a large portion of the world's history, and in the time of the 'Dark Ages' never ceased to blighting the last glimmer of truth. Dogmatic assertions and blind criticism are losing caste among all classes of all countries. People are beginning to think for themselves, and to regard authority much less than argument. Men and women are no longer willing that a few individuals should dictate to them what must be their sentiments and opinions. They claim the right to solve for themselves the great questions of the day, and demand that the general good of humanity shall be respected. As the result of this general awakening, we have everywhere, and in a remarkable evidence of reformatory action, people who, a few years ago, endured suffering the most intense in the name of duty, now realize the utter foolishness of such a course. Men who were under the bondage of bigoted and narrow views, their health to depart, suffered their minds to become undermined and finally died as martyrs to a false system of treatment. There are millions of people filling untimely graves who might have lived to a green old age had their original troubles been taken in time or properly treated. There are thousands of people today, thoughtlessly enduring the first symptoms of some serious malady and without the slightest realization of the danger that is before them. They have occasional headaches; a lack of appetite one day and another the next, or an uncomfortable feeling of weariness, sometimes accompanied by nausea, and attribute all these troubles to the old idea of a 'slight cold' or malaria. It is high time that the people were to a knowledge of the seriousness of these matters and equipped themselves from the professional bigotry which controls them. When this is done, and when all classes of physicians become liberal enough to exclude all dogmas save that it is their duty to cure disease as quickly and as safely as possible, to maintain no other position than that of truth honestly ascertained, and to endorse and recommend any remedy that has been found useful, no matter what its origin, there will be no more quarreling among the doctors, while there will be great rejoicing throughout the world."

"I am well aware of the censure that will be heaped upon me for writing this letter, but I feel that I owe it to my honest convictions to make no extended helping hand and to tell all I know to be good. The extended publications for the past few years, and graphic descriptions of different diseases of the kidneys and liver have awakened the medical profession to the fact that these diseases are greatly increasing. The treatment of the doctors has been largely experimental, and many of their patients have died while they were casting about for a remedy to cure them."

"It is now over two years since my attention was first called to the use of a most wonderful preparation in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Patients had frequently asked me about the remedy and I had heard of remarkable cures effected by it, but like many others I hesitated to recommend its use. A personal friend of mine had been in poor health for some time and his application for insurance on his life had been rejected on account of Bright's disease. Chemical and microscopic examination of his urine revealed the presence of large quantities of albumen and granular tube casts, which confirmed the correctness of the diagnosis. After trying all the usual remedies, I directed him to use this preparation, and he was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month, and in four months no tube casts could be discovered. At that time there was present only a trace of albumen, and he felt, as he expressed it, perfectly well, and all through the influence of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy he used."

"After this I prescribed this medicine in full doses in both acute and chronic nephritis (Bright's disease), and with the most satisfactory results. My observations were neither small in number nor hastily made. They extended over several months, and embraced a large number of cases which have proved so satisfactory to my mind that I would earnestly urge upon my professional brethren the importance of giving a fair and patient trial to Warner's Safe Cure. In a large class of ailments, where the blood is obviously in an unhealthy state, especially where glandular engorgements and inflammatory eruptions exist, indeed in many of those forms of chronic indigestion in which there is no evidence of organic mischief, but while the general health is depleted, the face sallow, the urine colored, constituting the condition in which the patient is said to be 'bilious,' the advantage gained by the use of this remedy is remarkable. In Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes; to wash out the epithelial debris which blocks up the tubular uriniferous, and to prevent a destructive metaplasia of tissue."

"Believing, as I do, to a branch of the profession that believes that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding the treatment of disease, and being independent enough to select any remedy that will relieve my patients, without reference to the source from whence it comes, I am glad to acknowledge and commend the merits of this remedy thus frankly."

Respectfully yours,
R. A. GUNN, M. D.
Dean and Professor of Surgery, United States Medical College of New York; Editor of the Medical Tribune, Author of Gunn's New and Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine, etc., etc.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

Installation of Officers of Tattered Commandery, No. 4, Banquet, Addresses, Etc.

Tattered Commandery, No. 4, Bismarck, Dakota, chartered at the recent meeting of the Grand Council of the United States at San Francisco, was constituted and its officers installed on the evening of the 24th inst. by Sir Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, R. E. Deputy Grand Master.

The officers installed were as follows:
Sir Knight Alexander T. Bigelow, Eminent commander.

Sir Knight Carl T. Peterson, Generalissimo.
Sir Knight Clarence B. Little, Captain General.
Sir Knight J. Gorton Miller, prelate.
Sir Knight William A. Dillon, recorder.
Sir Knight James H. Marshall, treasurer.
Sir Knight John Davidson, senior warden.
Sir Knight Edward M. Fuller, junior warden.
Sir Knight Orlando H. Beal, standard bearer.
Sir Knight Charles S. Weaver, sword bearer.
Sir Knight Willard B. Watson, warder.
Sir Knight Edgar J. Downs, sentinel.

The installation being public the following were present and were seated at the banquet which followed:

Sir Knight Theodore Parvin, grand recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States and lady.
Sir Knight Alexander T. Bigelow and Miss Kelly.
Sir Knight Carl T. Peterson and Miss Minnie Kelly.
Sir Knight Clarence B. Little and Miss Haught.
Sir Knight J. Gorton Miller and wife.
Sir Knight John Davidson, Miss Davidson and Miss Mackie.
Sir Knight Edward M. Fuller and wife.
Sir Knight William A. Dillon and Misses Walkie and Steel.
Sir Knight James H. Marshall and wife.
Sir Knight Charles S. Weaver and wife.
Sir Knight Willard B. Watson and wife.
Sir Knight J. H. Hodges and wife.
Sir Knight Frank Donnelly and wife.
Sir Knight O. S. Mosher and wife.
Sir Knight Knight Clement A. Lounsberry and lady.

Sir Knight Geo. P. Flannery.
Sir Knight Orlando H. Beal.
Sir Knight John Satterlund.
Sir Knight Chas. F. King.
Sir Knight S. D. McNeil.
Sir Knight George H. Wright.
Sir Knight John E. Carland.
Geo. P. Flannery, acting grand marshal, presented the officers for installation.

After the installation ceremonies a banquet followed. The tables were loaded with Ohio and California fruits and beautifully decorated with flowers from the Bismarck greenhouses, and at either end of the table stood an acacia. Happy remarks of welcome were made by Eminent Commander A. T. Bigelow, followed by Sir Knight Carl T. Peterson, C. B. Little, J. G. Miller, John Davidson and Geo. P. Flannery, and a closing address by Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master Parvin that was full of interest. Mr. Parvin was not only interesting but at times brilliant and through his whole address there was a vein of earnestness that showed that his whole heart and soul was in the work he had been chosen to do. He was of his way from San Francisco to his home in Iowa, and stopped unexpectedly to the Bismarck Commandery. From Bismarck he goes to Fargo where he will constitute that commandery and install its officers.

There are five commanderies in Dakota: No. 1 at Deadwood; No. 2 Sioux Falls; No. 3 at Yankton; No. 4 at Bismarck and No. 5 at Fargo.

Another Gem.

Another town has been added to the large list of those already flourishing in this great and promising territory. This time it is in Campbell county, and is christened La Grace. It is situated in a beautiful spot on the Missouri river at the mouth of Spring river, sixty-five miles from this city, surrounded by an excellent farming country and in the midst of an abundance of timber. It is most favorably situated as regards railroad prospects, being located on the most eastern bend in the Missouri, and just at the right distance from this city. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which is built to Aberdeen, is pushing to Bismarck, and it is doubtless their intention to strike the river at the most practicable point. La Grace cannot be overlooked, as it has a large valley which runs directly from the table land near Aberdeen into La Grace. The Chicago & Northwestern will either follow suit or take the initiative itself. La Grace is but a few months old but has already a hardware store, two grocery stores, two tinners, one saloon, a hotel, blacksmith shop, drug store, and will soon have a newspaper, telegraph office and bank. Lots in the townsite are selling rapidly and it is reasonable to predict a bright future for our young tributary.

Johnnie McKenzie's Funeral.

At 11 o'clock Monday morning, after the ceremonies at the residence, the procession which was to wind in solemn quietude to the cemetery with the remains of Johnnie, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKenzie, commenced on Main street. The body was laid out in an elegant metallic coffin and hundreds of the family's friends called in during the forenoon to catch a last parting glance of the late happy, cheerful lad, who was beloved of all his companions, and who promised to become a solid, brilliant man. The floral offerings were magnificent, being the production of the Bismarck green-houses. The largest and most attractive of these beautiful tributes was a representation of the "Gates Ajar," which was presented by the masonic brethren of the city. It consisted of a massive arch, symbolical of the portals of the heavenly home, with welcoming gates ajar. This most charming piece of floral poetry was composed of sweetly blushing coles, verbenas, fuschias, geraniums and tuberoses. The other offerings were: A large heart of daisies, geraniums and fuschias by Colonel and Mrs. Lounsberry; a wreath of daisies and tuberoses by Mr. and Mrs. Call; a cross of sandvick, phlox and fuschias by Charlie Lounsbury; a bouquet of verbenas and mimosaes by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knipitz; and a wreath of daisies, stocks and fuschias by Mr. and Mrs. Lundewig.

But of all these, none touched the hearts of all with such a keen sensibility of the sadness of the occasion as the pillow of flowers which had been designed by the sorrow-stricken parents. This was made of verbenas, white and pink daisies, fever fews and coles, and the word "Johnnie," which was woven thereon in purple immortelles, told how dearly that name

was cherished by Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.

The pall bearers were John A. McLean, Geo. Peoples, John Davidson, Col. C. A. Lounsbury, L. N. Griffin and J. H. Marshall, and as soon as they had placed the coffin in the hearse, the funeral, which was the largest ever witnessed in Bismarck, moved toward the Catholic cemetery, where all that remained on earth of Johnnie McKenzie was lowered into its humble resting place.

Father Paul conducted the exercises at the grave, and spoke with propriety of the commendable qualities of the deceased. The force of the reverend gentleman's affecting remarks were to the effect that although the loss was great to the parents, the schoolmates and the community, it was the will of Him who rules the destinies of all. The little boy had given evidences of future brilliance and had the essential characteristics to become an influential man and an ornament to society. Now that he has been called from the family and friends, it must not be thought that he is forever lost to those he leaves behind, for in a few short years we must all cross the mystic river which separates us from eternity, and then will we meet with those who have gone before, where death and partings never come.

A Good Opinion.

Messrs. Comstock and White, of Moorhead, Minn., owners of a number of townsites along the Manitoba road, as well as various other large tracts of land in Minnesota and Dakota, arrived in Bismarck Monday evening, and have since been looking about the city, admiring the many improvements which are in progress. Mr. Comstock is one of the prominent and influential men of the Northwest, in political as well as business circles, and is the man who made such a vigorous fight against the election of C. E. Kindred as a representative of the Fifth Minnesota district in Congress.

In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, he stated that he had not been in Bismarck before for over six years, and the numerous admirable improvements which have been made are beyond all credulity or imagination. As he is one of the ablest lawyers in Minnesota, Mr. Comstock's opinion on the capital question is worthy of note. He owns no property in this city, and is as unbiased on this much vexed matter as man versed in its developments can well be. He said that in his view, the decision of Judge Edgerton did not effect the location of the capital at Bismarck one iota, as any lawyer who has studied the proceeding at all, well knows that the law, and the facts, and the precedents all sustain the act of the legislature in appointing the commission.

When asked what his prediction as to Bismarck's future would be, he said that he looked upon this as the future metropolis and commercial center of Dakota and the northwest. Bismarck's growth would not detract from the prosperity of Fargo and Moorhead, as its distance from them is 200 miles. If two such cities as St. Paul and Minneapolis can be built within twelve miles of each other in the state of Minnesota, surely two equally large cities can be bespattered within 200 miles of separation in Dakota.

Pointing toward the capitol Mr. Comstock remarked that the lots surrounding that building will be as valuable in ten years as those about St. Paul's capitol building are now.

Edgerton's Return.

Judge Edgerton passed through Bismarck last Tuesday, en route to his home at Yankton. A TRIBUNE reporter boarded the train and conversed with him long enough to glean the following:

Reporter—Judge Edgerton, may I ask you if the decision in the quo warranto proceeding, promulgated through the Associated Press report, is as you rendered it?

At first the judge was inclined to be silent upon this point, but finally consented to say that it was his decision.

Rep.—Was it the full text of your decision, as reported?

Judge—Well, I have not read it carefully; but the gist of it, I think, is as I decided.

Rep.—Did you declare the capital removal act unconstitutional?

Judge—No, sir. There is nothing of that kind in my decision.

Rep.—Then you merely decided that the commissioners had been informally appointed, and were therefore an illegal body?

Judge—Yes, sir. That is all the real text of my decision, and all reports that I declared the capital removal act unconstitutional are false. By this time the train was flying eastward at the rate of ten miles per hour, and the scribe was compelled to discontinue the conversation.

The Experimental Farm.

Geo. H. Wright, superintendent of tree planting for the North Pacific road, to whom reference was made in the TRIBUNE several days ago, has selected a site for his experimental farm near Steele, D. T. The farm, 50 to start with, will contain forty acres of land, which has been leased by the railroad company with a privilege of purchase. Mr. Wright will begin to set out imported cuttings and seeds next spring, having sent a draft from the First National bank of this city to St. Petersburg, Russia, addressed to C. W. Wagner, the leading agriculturist of Europe, accompanied by a list of the tree cuttings and seeds required. Fifty-three varieties of trees have been ordered, and will be set out upon the farm. Aside from these, 600,000 box elders have been purchased of Maj. E. M. Fuller for the farm. Mr. Wright is a man of extensive experience in tree culture, and will doubtless make a success of this venture, which is of so much importance to North Dakota.

Bismarck Roller Rink.

The roller skating rink in Union hall was opened Tuesday by Mr. Race, and a large number of the young ladies and gentlemen of the city took advantage of the occasion to enjoy a few hours of the healthy exercise. A TRIBUNE scribe dropped in to take a look at the rink, and witness the merry skaters zip around the room. Manager Race said that he would order a number of additional skates, and intends to make the resort first-class in every respect. The floor of the hall is not in the best of condition yet, but, after it has been used a few times, it will become smooth and agreeable. However, many of the unsuspicious passengers upon the innocent-looking little wheels, had no difficulty in sitting down with the usual promptness and grace for which skaters are famous. The urchin was there with his Carl Schurz grin and Shot-gun Sprague gesticulations, and he would pound himself against the floor with as much proficiency as though he had been "razed" in a rink. Several of the young ladies and gentlemen presented a very creditable appearance and demonstrated the fact that they were not novices.

STORMS ON THE LAKES

A Day of Death and Disaster on the
Rolling Down and Destruction of
Property on Shore.

Vessels Wrecked, Lives Lost and
Much Damage Done on the
Great Inland Seas.

A Storm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A disastrous storm occurred here last night, the velocity of the wind at one time being fifty-four miles an hour. Trees and signboards were blown down, and the unfinished roundhouse of the Rochester and Pittsburgh railway, on the lake shore at South Buffalo, was wrecked to the ground, while a blue house on Ferry street was entirely demolished. Large panes of glass in several Main street stores were demolished. Several churches were also wrecked. The public bathing houses at York street and several buildings were blown away.

The high tide, in the first ward a large amount of damage was done. Lumber piles were blown across the streets, damaging houses and fences. About one hundred feet of a side track on the Niagara Falls branch of the Central road, at the foot of Georgia street, was washed away, and four Blue line cars tumbled into the lake and their contents carried away by the waves. Four of the six telegraph wires on the Central road were disabled, and three of the Lake Shore and all of the Grand Trunk wires were rendered useless. The water in the canal ships and harbor rose to a level with the banks. There was a tremendous current in the Buffalo river, and it took several tugs to tow one vessel to a place of safety. Vessels coming in did not try to make the inner harbor, and were lucky to find shelter under the new breakwater, over which the waves dashed to a terrific height.

The propellers Chicago and Iron Chief and the schooner David Lewis were torn from their moorings at Niagara. Tugs went to their assistance. The high water subsided as quickly as it rose, falling two feet in less than half an hour. Masters of vessels coming in this morning report the wind terrific on the lake. The large York State tug of the steam barge Buckeye, with wheat from Toledo, broke the tow line, arriving at Buffalo before daylight this morning. The Buckeye was unable to do anything for the barge and came into port alone. At daylight it was reported that a white vessel was ashore near Bay View, with the crew in the rigging. From the description it was ascertained the vessel was the York State. No relief was sent to her up to noon today. A tug will be dispatched this afternoon. Another vessel is ashore at Windmill Point, and the life saving crew have gone to her assistance. She is black and three masted, and is supposed to be the Columbian, but nothing definite could be learned this morning. The floating elevator Marquette broke loose from her moorings in Erie basin.

THE DAMAGE WILL AMOUNT TO several hundred dollars to her. It is also reported that she broke the stern of the schooner H. G. Cleveland. The E. Fitzgerald, bound down from Toledo, lost her canvas, and had a portion of her bulwarks carried away. She arrived here leaking, and her cargo of wheat is thought to be damaged. The little schooner Twilight came in with her main sail gone. Capt. John Jero, of the propeller John H. Lyon, reports that he saw an unknown schooner dismasted on the lake yesterday.

Comrades Farewell.

FORT YATES, Sept. 22.—[Special.]—A number of the boys of the two troops of cavalry stationed at this post, whose terms of service will expire this month, organized themselves into a club of which the following are the officers: D. J. O'Leary, president; Erasmus Masley, vice-president; Chas. Wyck, secretary; Jas. McDonald, treasurer; A. G. Smith, P. F. Keating, W. Dowler, R. Heller, committee of arrangements, for the purpose of giving a farewell ball. Friday evening, the 21st inst., was decided upon as being the most convenient for a general attendance. A cool northerly wind was blowing rendering the night in every way suitable for the occasion. The hall was crowded almost to overflowing before the time for commencement. Each one seemed to realize that this was not a common occurrence, and regrets for the loss of our esteemed comrades mingled with hopes for their success as citizens again, were felt by one and all. At precisely 9 p. m. the Seventeenth infantry regimental band arranged themselves on the stage and commenced the grand prelude which consisted of three pieces, first, "Montrose Quickstep"; second, "Scotch Lassie Jane" as a cornet solo; third, "Grant's Welcome Home," containing the melody "Home, Again." Every heart blended in harmony to the music and everyone was held spellbound, seemingly by some strange and unaccountable fascination. Never did music sound so sweetly, and I believe never did the band do better. Then came the "grand march," led by Mr. D. J. O'Leary and Miss Sarah Walsh, which proved itself well worthy of its name. The regimental band furnished the music with the beautiful quick step "Among Comrades."

The Fort Yates string band provided the music for the remainder of the evening. No printed programmes were used, thus leaving the choice entirely to the dancers. The ball proved a grand success, lasting until half past two in the morning. The music throughout the evening was all that could be asked for and the ball the best of the season.

Our comrades who leave us this month will be missed by us in the future, as they have always contributed largely to the pleasures of our little post, and we would be less than human did not our hearts feel sad and our eyes dim, as the thought forces itself upon us that this shall be our last meeting.

Comrades, you are about to leave us to mingle in other societies, each one to follow his own special desire. We shall never again meet as last night. Before another week rolls by many of you will be many miles away; but let your hearts wander back to last night, your grand farewell. The comrades you leave behind join with me in wishing you unbounded success in all your future undertakings, and may many as pleasant evenings as last provided itself to be your happy lots to enjoy. A COMRADE.

He Wanted to Reform.

An old man named David Lloyd was brought before Judge Hare Tuesday morning, upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The gray haired victim of the bowl walked into the court room with a slow and unsteady tread; on his countenance the visible evidences of remorse

told that the true manhood had not all fled, and as with quivering lips and tear-bedimmed eyes he said to the judge in faltering tones, "I want to stop drinking." Every looker on was affected. He told the court that if a pledge was written out for him so that he could show it to those who invited him to drink, he thought he might refrain from ever touching the treacherous beverage again. The pledge was written, he signed it, and as he walked from the court room every countenance in the room bespoke a kind, fervent benediction upon the aged reformer.

Wants a Decision.

In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Wednesday Governor Ordway gave the following interesting and pointed facts:

Reporter—Have you received any communications from the secretary or treasurer in response to your orders for the removal of their offices from Yankton?

Governor—I have not received anything from either of those officials. I noticed in the telegraphic reports a statement that the treasurer had the order under consideration and that the secretary had made some communication through the associate press. I can hardly credit the report, however, as it would be a very unusual proceeding for the secretary to give the contents of an official communication which he had addressed to the governor to the public before it would reach the executive in due course of mail.

R-p—I see by the press reports from Yankton that efforts will be made through manumission proceedings to compel the return of the auditor's office to Yankton on the ground that Yankton is still the capital and seat of government.

Gov.—That would be a very natural course for the Yankton people to pursue if they have confidence in their pretensions, and I see no objection to securing a judicial determination of the question in that form. I was advised while on my trip with the Villard party before I issued the order requiring the territorial officers to remove their offices to Bismarck, that Judge Edgerton had stated positively that he had not come to a conclusion that the capital removal bill, so called, was contrary to the organic act or unconstitutional. I therefore felt it to be an imperative duty to follow up the executive action in convening the equalization board at Bismarck by issuing the order for the removal of the territorial offices to the place which by force of law had become the seat of government. I know no better way to determine, judicially, where the public business should be transacted than by the issuance of the order referred to, thus giving an opportunity to anyone who chooses to institute proceedings either at Yankton or at Bismarck, which will bring the matter promptly before the courts. I am strengthened in my convictions as to the constitutionality of the law and my authority to make the order for removing the territorial offices, by the reported interview with Judge Edgerton on his way east through Bismarck last evening in which he is said to have reiterated what I had previously understood as coming directly from him, that he had not decided the capital removal bill unconstitutional; hence all executive acts under it must stand unquestioned.

Rep.—You intimated in a former interview that owing to the delay in the delivery of your orders for the removal of the territorial offices, that further time would be granted. Have you extended the time?

Gov.—I notified the secretary and treasurer by telegraph, after I learned of the delay in the delivery of the orders, that an extension of ten days to the time named in the orders for their execution, would be granted.

Rep.—I infer, then, that you are quite willing to bring all the questions involved in the act for the removal of the capital to a speedy hearing before a proper judicial tribunal.

Gov.—I am not only willing but anxious that all the questions at issue be pushed as speedily as possible to a final determination. But for the quo warranto proceeding now hanging over the execution of the law for the removal of the capital, and the erection of suitable buildings, the territory would have been in possession of land and building fund from which more than \$300,000 could have been realized before the first day of November. The one thousand building lots already platted on one half of the ground donated would easily bring \$200,000 if this vexatious litigation was out of existence. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the executive to assume any proper responsibility to protect the financial interests of the territory now so seriously jeopardized by useless litigation. If the law is upheld, the territory will immediately secure a more imposing capital building than the capital of Minnesota, worth nearly half a million of dollars, without one dollar of expense to the people of the territory. If it is overthrown, the territory loses that amount and neither Yankton or any other town in the territory proposes or even intimates that this great loss to the taxpayers will be made good.

A Fallen Apostle.

Under the above caption the Denver News publishes the following touching story of the downfall of Amley Gray, who will be remembered as one of the brightest young legislators that ever held a seat in the Dakota legislature: Late Saturday evening the police arrested a young man named Amley Gray as a suspicious character and lodged him in the city jail. This young man has a history which is a stronger plea for temperance than was ever penned by the most gifted apostle of total abstinence. His father was Judge Gray, of Mineral Point, Wis. He graduated with distinguished honor at the Wisconsin State University in 1879, and adopted the practice of the law as a profession. The same year he was elected as a democrat to a seat in the lower house of the legislature. His seat was contested and a republican majority decided in favor of the contestant. Young Gray's argument in his own behalf was one of the finest addresses ever uttered on a like occasion, and it made him famous.

He moved to Milwaukee and began to practice law. His first case was in Cupid's court. He won the affections of a beautiful and moderately wealthy young lady, whose home is in Racine, Wis.

Her relatives objected to the marriage of the pair, as they feared that Gray's affection was too much influenced by the girl's money, but love laughs at relatives as well as locksmiths, and elopement and marriage followed. Once in possession of a fat bank account, young Gray began a swift career to destruction. He squandered his wife's money right and left. The prodigal son wasn't a marker to him. Neglect and abuse of the woman who loved and trusted him followed as a matter of course. The end came soon. A fortune of \$40,000 was spent in less than six months and the usual

course of borrowing succeeded. Gray, having exhausted his credit in Milwaukee and Chicago, moved to Dakota, and was almost immediately elected a member of the territorial legislature. He was sent to jail for contempt of court and then started out with the apparent intention of drinking all the whisky in Bismarck. He came up near it as any one man could, but he did not succeed.

His next experiment was to turn temperance lecturer, and he was a great success in the prohibition field. He made a tour of Iowa in favor of the prohibitory amendment of the constitution of that state, and converts followed his eloquent addresses.

Since then he has been a preacher, a lawyer, an auctioneer, a side show man, and everything else that requires a good talent for talk.

But his life has been a disgraceful failure, when it might have been a shining success. At twenty-eight he is a wreck lying in jail, his past a disgrace and his future full of despair.

His manner since his sojourn in Denver began seems to indicate insanity. He was booked for an address at the temperance meeting on last Thursday evening, but he failed to put in an appearance. Saturday afternoon he was wanted along Larimer street, looking bloated and stupid, and about 6 o'clock he perched himself on an empty dry goods box and stared vacantly at the passers by. He claims to have been a Methodist minister of late, and when arrested had a letter from a prominent divine of that church in this city in his pocket. His story is a sad one, but it must be said that he seemed to prefer dissipation to decency, and having sowed the wind, it is probable that he will reap the whirlwind.

A Splendid Showing.

The citizens of Bismarck came to the front with their usual promptness Wednesday and bought the city lots which were sold, as rapidly as they could be described. Over \$7,000 was realized from the sale and will be a neat little addition to the city's funds. Be it said to the credit of the mayor and aldermen of the city that they purchased most of the lot at figures which could almost be called exorbitant, thus manifesting unshaken confidence in the continued prosperity of the fair metropolis over which they preside and whose interests they have guarded with kindest care. The following is a list of the property sold and the purchasers:

Lot.	Block.	Amount.	Purchaser.
1	116	\$ 500	L. N. Griffin
2	116	420	L. N. Griffin
10	116	110	L. N. Griffin
13	51	85	L. N. Griffin
14	51	60	Thos. McGowan
15	51	65	H. P. Bogue
16	51	70	H. P. Bogue
17	51	70	Louis Peterson
18	51	85	Louis Peterson
13	49	85	Louis Peterson
14	49	65	Louis Peterson
15	49	65	N. Danksberg
16	49	65	N. Danksberg
17	49	60	J. W. Raymond
18	49	90	L. Beter
19	49	165	L. Beter
20	49	130	L. Peterson
21	49	135	L. Peterson
22	49	145	D. W. Maratta
23	51	165	D. W. Maratta
24	51	200	H. P. Bogue
3	69	125	P. Wilcox
4	69	110	J. W. Raymond
7	75	170	
8	75	170	
21	75	275	Charles Louis
22	75	190	
23	75	165	
24	75	320	
16	128	300	J. O. Sharpless
1	128	335	F. W. McKinney
3	128	335	F. Kihm
6	128	325	F. Kihm
10	128	415	L. Peterson
7	128	515	L. Peterson

The strip of land south of Bowen street was sold to L. N. Griffin for \$330.

The city has about seventy lots to be sold yet.

More Horse Thieves.

Messrs. J. J. and D. McBain came to the city from their farm at Bottineau, in the Turtle Mountain country, Wednesday morning, and reported the theft of five head of horses from their range, by some of an organized gang which has been despoiling the stables of the country for the past month. The daring thieves made this raid on the stock of these gentlemen during the night of Friday, the 21st inst. Horses have been stolen from this locality several times before this season, and it is believed upon the most convincing evidence that there are two classes of the dangerous gang, one to do the stealing while the other sells, as in several instances where the horses have been found, the sale could never be traced back to the thief. It is not known whether they seek cover in the British provinces or the Yellowstone valley, but numerous pursuers are now in their pursuit, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the villainous rascals will be captured.

A Rural Banquet.

It is seldom in these days of metropolitan festivities and high-toned balls, that the city press is called upon to report rural social gatherings and "country dances." But in the prosperous community two miles north of Bismarck, there occurred on Monday evening the 24th inst. an admirable and thoroughly enjoyable affair as can be recalled in the history of Burleigh county. Mr. John C. Pollock gave a social hop and impromptu banquet at his comfortable home, to which a large number of his friends were invited, and all who were honored by the hospitality of the genial host, report a grand and royally pleasant time. The music was of that class which needs no criticism, being furnished by Messrs. John Nichols, and Hugh Cahl and Miss Jennie Mohr.

School Bonds.

The bids for school bonds were considered by commissioners Raymond, Fairchild and Flannery Tuesday morning and the bonds were sold to J. C. Shepard of St. Paul, who took them at par, and paid the accrued interest. The following were the bids submitted:

H. H. Spafford, Springfield, Vt.—par for \$5,000.

D. C. Shepard, St. Paul—par and accrued interest.

J. C. Bittinger, Sewickley, Pa.—one per cent. on \$1,000.

The Southern Exposition.

The Southern Exposition at Louisville was opened August 1st by President Arthur, and will continue for one hundred days.

It was organized entirely by Louisville people, who subscribed nearly \$300,000 to put the enterprise on its feet. This was done in the fall of 1882.

It was at first proposed to make the exposition here largely a cotton exhibition, but this idea was abandoned, and the exposition was planned to make it embrace all that pertained

to the development of the South. From the first the idea that the exposition was a local enterprise was eliminated and it was given a truly national character.

The exposition is larger than any other ever held in America, except the centennial, and in some respects is more perfect than that was, as for instance, in the machinery department. The main building is 900x600 feet, and covers thirteen acres of ground. The annexes are numerous and large. The saw mill annex is 400x75 feet, and the annex for the display of wagons and carriages is 250x100. The Art Gallery is the most popular and remarkable of the annexes.

The exhibition of machinery has never been equaled, the display of agricultural machinery being particularly perfect. In every branch of mechanics the latest inventions are exhibited. One half of one of the main aisles, that is nearly a sixth of the ground floor of the main building, is devoted to textile working machinery, and there every process of working cotton and wool may be seen.

The display of electric lights is the largest ever made in the world. In the main building alone there are 4,600 Edison incandescent lights of sixteen candle power each. Forty miles of copper wire weighing 40,000 pounds, are required for the Edison lights. In addition there are incandescent lights of the United States and other companies in the main building. The carriage annex is lighted with United States arc lights, and the park and courts with the Jenny arc lights, each of 2,000 candle power. Over Four and Sixth streets, at the exposition entrance, are electric marine lamps, sending their light two miles. An electric railway is in operation on the grounds, and carries passengers around the park.

The park contains forty acres, eighteen of which are planted with magnificent old trees, forming the finest park of its size in the world. Several acres of ground south of the building are under cultivation as a model farm, where not only all the farm products of Kentucky are raised, but where cotton and other southern crops are flourishing.

The Seventh Regiment band, of New York, furnishes the music for the first fifty days, and will be succeeded during the last fifty days by Gilmore's band, of New York. In the music hall in the building in the south and a well trained chorus of 500 voices gives a series of concerts together with the organ and band.

Every Tuesday there is a competitive display of cut flowers. On Thursday evenings there are magnificent displays of fire works. Friday evenings are devoted to classical music. On Saturdays the price of admission after 1 o'clock is only twenty-five cents, and there are elaborate horticultural displays.

The James River Valley Railroad.

The people of Ordway have worked faithfully for the past two months to secure the southern terminus of the James River Valley railroad, a line now being built from Jamestown to Ordway, a distance of 110 miles. Graders are now at work from Ordway north, and also in Dickey, Lamoure and Stutsman counties. It is the intention of the company to have the whole line graded by the 1st of December, and if possible to lay twenty-five or thirty miles of iron this fall, in order to complete the road and have it in operation for the grand rush of business which will be ready for the new road early in the spring. The track laying will commence at Ordway, the Northwestern having given the new company a lower rate on supplies than the Northern Pacific. The completion of this important line will be of great advantage to our young city, and dispel all doubts as to Ordway being the largest and most substantial city in Central Dakota. Our citizens have done nobly and well, and their success in this important enterprise will encourage them to labor for the other enterprises which are now within their reach. Having secured the only connecting link between the northern and southern parts of the territory, a united effort will be made to push the Ordway, Bismarck & Northwestern railroad, which is already surveyed, and the probabilities are that at least twenty-five or thirty miles of this line will be graded this fall. Ordway has many advantages over all other cities in central Dakota, and if our citizens all pull together for the next twelve months, we will have the largest city in central Dakota.—Ordway Tribune.

Sims Booming.

The new town of Sims promises to become one of the leading manufacturing towns in the west. Mr. Ferdinand Selle was in the city yesterday, from that point, and says the town is lively. Mr. Selle has just opened a large clothing house at that point, occupying a two story brick building. Mr. Selle is a popular man and will no doubt build up a large trade at Sims. These new towns are all leaders of Bismarck. When Mr. Selle went into business he purchased over \$5,000 worth of goods of Sig. Hansen & Co., this city, and says he can buy all kinds of goods in Bismarck cheaper than anywhere else.

Of Interest to Builders.

For some years Palliser, Polliser & Co., architects and publishers of standard works on architecture, Bridgeford, Conn., have been engaged in publishing works with a view to the improvement of new buildings and the architectural art and all kinds of arts and mechanics throughout the United States, in which all citizens take great interest, and especially those who have the spirit of improvement, and wish to see their locality beautified rather than made unsightly by the erection of hideous structures, which must be regretted, is too often the case, and anyone wanting to build a neat home, with all modern ornaments, should send to the above firm for some of their works and illustrations of buildings.

An Attractive Display.

The handsome and attractive store room of Miss Kate Brady was crowded all day yesterday by an eager throng of Bismarck ladies who were desirous of seeing the latest and most fashionable styles of millinery. Miss Brady is certainly an artist in the business, she is engaged in.

Brick Sand.

E. H. Bly has discovered a new and valuable bed of brick sand between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, south of the track. He has already purchased ten lots in that locality, and will hereafter use this sand in the manufacture of the excellent brick which are being turned out of his yard.

The Boston Post says that "Aimee's" voice is all gone. But Aimee was never vox et preterea phil? This is really startling.

By Telegraph

Attempt to Murder a British Consul.

NEW YORK, September 25.—There was great excitement in the neighborhood of the British consulate this afternoon, caused by two pistol shots and the spectacle of a hatless man running at the top of his speed. The fugitive was pursued and captured by a policeman. He gave his name as Feeney, and it was then learned that he had attempted to take the life of the British consul by firing two shots at him. When the prisoner was taken to the station house he described himself as John A. Feeney, aged twenty-six years, an Irishman by birth and a coachman by trade. His appearance was sickly, and he said he had recently been discharged from the hospital in Buffalo. He declared that he had come from Canada on purpose to kill the British consul, who had been libeling his character. It was evident that he was insane. Complaint being preferred against him by Edmund Prentiss and David O'Donnell, of British counsel, he was taken to the Tombs police court for examination.

When Feeney entered the outer room of the British consulate he drew a seven-chambered revolver and fired two shots, apparently without any aim and without hitting any one. He was arrested immediately after by Officer John Carr, of the First precinct.

Feeney is held for trial although he is evidently insane. In court he acted in a wild, excited manner, shouting that he wanted to kill the villains who accused him of crime and published stories against his character. To a reporter he said he had been arrested in Dublin without cause and locked up in jail, while he was offered five hundred pounds to swear falsely against a fellow prisoner. He refused, and when it became known he had informed others of the offer made him he was locked up in a stage coach and conveyed to Liverpool, where he was placed on board the Circassia and landed in Toronto. There he was placed in the insane ward of a hospital. He was finally released and went to Buffalo. Five weeks ago Monday he came here intending to try to get back to Ireland and yesterday he went to the British Consulate and asked what communication they had received from London about him. He was told they knew nothing about him. Today he went there again and asked the name of the person who was publishing blasphemous letters against his character, "they laughed at me," he said "and I then cried 'defend yourself I'll lose my life for my character' and fired." Nothing is known about Feeney in this city, and no doubt he is insane.

Butler Nominated.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The State Committee of the greenbacks met at 10 o'clock this morning to decide on a permanent organization. Moody Boynton was present and claimed the right because he was a member of the National Committee. At first he was refused, but finally was allowed to speak, which he did vigorously for 10 minutes, asserting that this convention was not a greenback convention but a scheme to aid and abet the democratic party. The convention met at 11 o'clock, Leveire Pierce, of Lynn, was chosen president, and G. B. Hutchinson, of Boston, secretary. H. P. Field, temporary chairman, made a short address, in which he warmly eulogized Governor Butler, which was received with great enthusiasm. A debate ensued over the report of the committee on credentials and the admission of Dr. Bland as a sympathizer of Boynton and author of the life of Butler. Excited speeches were made and all was confusion till Bland was excluded by an almost unanimous vote. Butler was then unanimously nominated for governor.

Lost at Sea.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Nassau Guardian of Sept. 26th in a report of the recent hurricane in that vicinity says: The schooner Victor from this port to Jamaica was lost, and Charles Weech and lady from Belize, and three men were drowned. The Mont Eagle was lost with all on board. The Carleton from Nassau with mails and 14 passengers for Jamaica was driven by the gale on a reef on the north side of Eluthur, and became a total wreck, and the following passengers were drowned: Rev. J. S. J. Higgs, Mrs. Higgs, W. A. Anderson, wife and daughter; Nancy Simons and two children, Elizabeth Coleman, Rosa Devaux and child and Amelia Lyng. The number of lives lost during the hurricane is very great, fifty-three having been reported up to the present time. The schooner Select from Grand Bahama, has not since been heard of. The fishing smack Ripple is supposed to have foundered, the bodies of two of her men having drifted into Long Bay. Craft of all kinds were damaged or sunk but the crews saved to the number of fully one hundred.

A Mysterious Murder.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 25.—Yesterday a wealthy farmer named Atkinson, residing at Atkinson station, west of here, on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & St. Louis railway, went over to Oxford to attend to some matters of business, and was accompanied by all the family except Miss Emma, about 18 years old, who was left in charge of the house. On returning about 6 o'clock the family were horrified at finding the body of Miss Emma lying in a pool of blood in an up-stairs room, with her throat cut from ear to ear, while many knife wounds were found on various parts of her body. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery. It is supposed the crime was perpetrated by tramps who were seen in the vicinity of the farm about 4 o'clock. Another version is that the girl was outraged and murdered by a discarded lover.

Entirely Friendly.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The provincial correspondence of a newspaper says the presence of King Alfonso and the king at Milan at the maneuvers of the German troops has furnished fresh proofs that the relations of Germany and other European states are regardless of geographical position entirely friendly.

A Farmer Murdered.

WELLSVILLE, Mo., Sept. 26.—Owen Utterback, a prominent farmer was shot and killed on his farm just over the Pike county line. Footprints in a cornfield near by were traced to the Negro of Wesley Collins, between whom and Utterback there was a bitter feeling. Collins was arrested.

Aid for the League.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Irish National League today, Sexton, Healy and Davitt made speeches and announced that £10,000 additional had been received from Australia. Sexton denounced the action of the government in suppressing the meeting at Milltown Sunday.

Shot in the Check.

DEVIL'S LAKE, D. T., Sept. 26.—Emmet Orr, deputy postmaster, was seriously wounded last night by receiving a revolver ball in the check and breast. He was standing in front of a building where a dance was progressing which resulted in a fight. He will recover.

The Yellow Scourge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Hermosillo special: The authorities absolutely refuse any information about the yellow fever at that place, or to state the number of deaths that have occurred. The fever is believed to be on the increase.

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE LEGALITY OF THE CAPITAL LOCATION.

EDITOR DAILY TRIBUNE: May I presume upon your kindness to print, and your readers to peruse, a few words upon the question that is now, to a large extent, agitating the public mind, viz: the legality of the location of the seat of government of Dakota at Bismarck? I gather from your issue of this morning that it has been decided by Judge Edgerton that the appointment of what is known as the "capital commission" by the last legislative assembly of the territory was, for some reason, unlawful, and, therefore, all their actions in the premises without warrant or authority. I also understand that no reasons are given by the judge for his conclusions so that the public are left to conjecture or inference as to the reasoning that leads to such a determination. I am in all respects an entire stranger to Judge Edgerton and, largely, to his surroundings, yet, it would seem, that, on so important a question and a case involving the power of the highest authority in the territory as a separate and co-ordinate branch of the government thereof, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind would demand from him a full discussion, or, at least, some extended statement of the principles and reasons that impel to such a result. The courts have always proceeded with the greatest deliberation when called upon to declare an exercise of the legislative function by the legislative branch of the government unauthorized, and the most eminent judges have usually so done only with reluctance. I fear we have fallen upon evil times indeed when a single judge ventures or presumes to enter upon such dangerous ground without giving his reasons therefor. You say in the issue above mentioned, "He does not pass upon the constitutionality of the capital removal law (except so far as relates to the appointment of the commissioners, and he does not say whether in his opinion their action is illegal because they attempted to exercise delegated powers or because they were appointed, by the legislature and confirmed by the governor instead of being appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council as is required, in the case of territorial officers)." It would seem, then, that it is decided that the capital removal law is unconstitutional so far as relates to the appointment of commissioners on one of two grounds, viz.: 1st, either because they attempted to exercise delegated power, or 2nd, because they were appointed by the legislature and confirmed by the governor instead of being appointed by the council as required in the case of territorial officers. In the discussion of the above propositions the propriety of order requires that the last should be first disposed of and that, in my judgment, is very easily done.

Section 187 of the general statutes of the United States relates to the powers of the governors of territories and contains this provision, "and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for, the governor shall nominate and by and with the advice of the legislative council of each territory, shall appoint." It is quite unnecessary to add that the capital commission are not officers provided for by the United States relating to territories. Such laws are probably called the "organic law" and occupies the ground or relation with reference to a territory very similar and analogous to that occupied by a state constitution to the state. It is, indeed, the organic law though emanating from congress instead of from the people of the territory as the state constitutions do from the people of the state. At this stage of the discussion the inquiry arises, are the capital commissioners "officers" within the meaning of the organic law above quoted. The subject is not, however, so narrow as the question would seem to imply, yet, even were it, our answer would be an emphatic negative. Applying a very elementary rule of construction, stated in popular language, that statutes are to be construed with reference to the purpose to be conserved by them, and to be given an effect consistent with all their provisions with reference to a given subject, the above provision refers only to such officers as hold their positions for a fixed and definite term, for by the same organic law said officers are to be commissioned by the governor (for said term), and in case a vacancy arises by resignation or death during the recess of the legislative council, in any office which, under the organic law of any territory, is to be filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council the governor shall fill such vacancy by granting a commission that shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative council. Section 1,858. The officers referred to, therefore, it seems to me, are clearly only those which are to be appointed for a fixed and definite term to perform the functions incident thereto for and during said term. Or, in other words, such officers are only those that are required in the ordinary administration of the government, and not those filling so anomalous a position as the several members of the capital commission. They are officers only in a popular sense. They are not so in a legal sense or within the meaning of the organic law, and the term officer, when

applied to a member of the capital commission, is only a term of convenience, and not one of technical force, in that they are more in the nature of officers of the legislative assembly, exercising a kind of vicarious power or authority, rather than officers of the territory, commissioned by the law creating them, not by the governor, to execute its provisions. I deem them most appropriately designated and called commissioners, and the fact that the law by which they were appointed provides that, in case of a vacancy in said commission, the governor shall fill the same by appointment, is barren of significance here, and does not cut any figure in the discussion, for that provision must stand or fall with the main question.

There is yet a more conclusive answer to this inquiry or claim, found in the organic law itself, as amended by the act of congress approved June 19, 1878, second session of the forty-fifth congress, which I quote in full—Section 1,855: "The legislative assembly of every territory shall hold its first session at such time and place in the territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at the first session of the legislative assembly, or as soon thereafter as it may be deemed expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for the territory at such place as they may think proper; but such place shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the governor and legislative assembly." Now the capital removal law (Chapter 104, Laws of Dakota, 1883) simply purports to change the seat of government, and comes fully within the strictest letter of the above provision, and to that extent is not a violation of the organic law—i. e., is constitutional, certainly as much so as Chapter I of the political code of the territory, that provides that "The seat of government is hereby located and established at the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton." The capital removal law reads: "The seat of government of the territory of Dakota is hereby removed from the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton, and territory of Dakota, and is located and established as hereafter provided."

I wish here to draw a distinction between the gubernatorial office and the governor, between the members of the legislative assembly and the assembly itself. Clearly the authority conferred in the premises by congress, is upon the office of the governor rather than upon the individual or the person filling that office and the governor acting in the premises does so officially as governor in the strict sense of the term. The same rule applies to the legislative assembly. The former is not conferred upon the members of the legislative assembly, but upon the assembly, whence it necessarily follows that the governor and legislative assembly have authority only ex officio, and hold and bear the same relation to the capital removal law, respectively, that they do to any other law of the territory. They are not commissioners appointed by congress to act in the premises, but co-ordinate branches of the territorial government, the former exercising the functions of the executive and the latter that of the legislative branch. It is an axiom in jurisprudence that that is certain that is capable of being made certain. The capital removal law removes the seat of government from Yankton and locates and establishes it at a point where certain prescribed facts shall be found to exist. Those facts were found at Bismarck. Is there any escape from this conclusion?

We now come to the first question propounded, viz.: Is the capital removal law unconstitutional because of the delegation of certain powers thereby to the capital commissioner and, therefore, the commissioners without power to act in the premises? If this inquiry is to be answered in the affirmative, then permit me to say, I think you draw a wrong conclusion in the article referred to when you reason that the gentlemen named as such were commissioners de facto, and, therefore, their doings before Judge Edgerton's decision to be looked upon and treated as legal. That is simply begging the question. The idea of a de facto exercise of power—if I am allowed to express myself by such terms—is altogether out of place here. The question is: Had the governor and legislative assembly the power under the constitution or organic law, to create such an office (I use that term in its popular sense) as that of capital commissioner, or, in other words, to delegate the authority sought to be conferred by the capital removal law, upon Milo W. Scott and his eight assistants mentioned in said law? Here, then, is no conflict between officers in the exercise of the powers of an existing office. The question is as to the constitutionality or legality of the office (used in its popular sense and for want of a better term), for in no sense can the nine commissioners be said to be, even de facto, the legislative assembly and governor. In the view here taken, if legally, there is any such office as that of commissioner, then Milo W. Scott and his assistants are commissioners de facto and de jure, and their action in the premises is to be upheld. You will pardon me this criticism, I trust, when I say, though not arguing with your reasoning, I concur with you in the conclusion (if you got to that point) that the capital removal law

is constitutional in the particular mentioned, and, therefore, the action of the commissioners lawful and binding, and I still crave your indulgence while I state further my reasons therefor somewhat at length. Whatever may once have been the doctrine, I think at this time it is generally admitted that the citizens of a territory are not mere colonists, at the absolute disposal of congressional power, but citizens of the United States, and entitled to the same rights and immunities as other citizens. It follows then, it seems to me, that the territorial legislative assembly of Dakota is as much entitled to exercise absolute or the highest sovereignty within said territory, under the limitations imposed by the organic law, as the state legislatures may, under the limitations imposed by state constitutions. I do not look upon the organic law so much in the nature of an enabling act as to withhold from the territorial assembly all powers not expressly granted thereby. The organic law is rather in the nature of a constitution, and, in consequence, should be held to the same construction as the several state constitutions, which leave the legislatures in possession of absolute sovereignty, except as limited and restrained thereby. The analogy between the two is such that I deem the foregoing reasoning both proper and fair; yet I do not deem it of conclusive force, and therefore do not feel very strenuous about it. As a restraining act the power conferred for is not withheld by the organic law from the legislative assembly. As an enabling act it is, as we shall see, conferred by the organic law. I therefore insist that, both upon analogy and principle, the action of the governor and legislative assembly in the premises were constitutional, and the commission clothed with full power to do what they assumed to do in the matter of locating the seat of government at Bismarck. Looking upon and treating the legislative assembly as possessed of the highest sovereignty in the territory, within the limitations imposed by the organic law, we proceed to inquire as to the constitutionality of the manner in which the legislative assembly and governor exercised that sovereignty in the provisions of the capital removal law. Did they act in a constitutional way? It should be remarked that the organic law makes no provision as to how the sovereignty conferred shall or may be exercised. We premise, however, that such exercise must be in some way known and practical by legislative assemblies. Section 1,851 of the organic law provides that "the legislative power of every territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States." But how to be exercised? Surely in any rightful way not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. Treating, then, the legislative assembly in the territory as standing in the same relation to rightful subjects of legislation as the state legislatures in the states, we have the highest authority for saying that its power is "general and unlimited," and, being so general and unlimited, the inquiry "should be, not whether it is withheld, in terms, or by necessary implication." The power sought to be exercised by the passage of the capital removal law is not only not withheld, but it is granted in express terms as we have seen, so that, if exercised in a rightful way, it is a valid and binding law. (The rule of construction is, "that if it cannot be said affirmatively that the power in question is withheld then it exists under the general grant," and further "if the inquiry leads merely to a doubt of the power, the doubt is in favor of its being granted.") Who can say affirmatively that the capital removal law so far even as it purports to appoint the commissioners or confer upon them delegated powers is not to be upheld in accordance with the above very sensible and plain rule? The common mind will certainly fail to conjecture or surmise upon what reasoning Judge Edgerton has been enabled to come to a different conclusion.

The question is not capable of being determined by authority alone, it must be determined very largely by the application of general principles and the aid of analogous cases. I regret that I have not the means at hand more fully to elaborate what is herein only hinted at. I subjoin a few instances where legislative bodies, I conceive, have delegated a part of their sovereignty to commissioners or agents and in consequence, the same has been exercised pecuniarily, if I may use that expression. Perhaps, if we were to go so far from home, that the government of British India by the East India company may be considered a very marked instance. I do not mean to justify that proceeding—far from it—yet it shows and illustrates to what extent the sovereignty of parliament may or has been farmed out, as it were. The government of Great Britain, I know, is almost in every particular dissimilar to any we know in the United States, yet an eminent court in this country has held that "American legislatures have the same unlimited power in legislation which resides in the British parliament except when they are restrained by written constitutions." In the great multiplication of duties and exigencies to be met by the legislatures of this new and rapidly developing country there is an ever increasing demand for the exercise of their sovereign authority in new and anomalous ways. These de-

mands, necessarily, tax the ingenuity of the legislator to the utmost and that assembly will best serve its purpose that is most ready in expedients suitable for accomplishment of the required end. It has always been customary, and still is so, for congress and the legislatures, both state and territorial, to appoint committees—even special committees—to say nothing of the standing committees—to and in the execution of its sovereign power and they are often empowered to act after the assembly by which they are appointed has adjourned. Usually this is done by a mere resolution—sometimes a joint resolution—not needing or receiving the sanction of the executive. Its purpose and object is to facilitate legislation or to aid in the execution of the duties imposed upon the assembly. A part of the sovereignty of the whole body is delegated to a few who act by virtue of their appointment and not in virtue of their being members of the whole body. Can there be any valid reason urged against the appointment of any complaint to ascertain the existence of certain facts for the information of the governor and legislative assembly? The case in question would seem almost to be one of necessity, and, although it is not always safe to reason from necessity, yet, in a doubtful case, a real necessity would seem amply sufficient to turn the scale. The session of the legislative assembly is limited to forty days by the organic law. With the multifarious concerns of this vast territory to provide for, it would seem that the legislative assembly might well be considered impelled by necessity to call to its aid, to a limited extent, the services of any citizen. It was not merely a matter of convenience if the seat of government were to be moved at all, and that was a mere question of policy or expedience.

The law is sufficiently certain. It removes the seat of government from the city of Yankton and locates it where certain prescribed facts and conditions are found to exist. We repeat that that is certain that is capable of being made certain. The governor and legislative assembly sent certain gentlemen, called commissioners, to ascertain the existence of such facts and conditions instead of going themselves. The seat of government had been previously moved from Yankton and located where such facts were. The commissioners found them at Bismarck. They are at Bismarck, and the law—not the commissioners—declares that there the seat of government of the territory of Dakota is located and established. It certainly is not at Yankton, and I ask what reason can be found why it is not at Bismarck? Because the governor and legislative assembly did not go in person in search of the facts and conditions deemed proper and expedient to determine the new site of the seat of government? Think of the governor and legislative assembly perambulating through the length and breadth of this great territory in search of a site for its capital. How much more sensible and consistent with reason to select a commission of citizens and locate and establish the seat of government where they shall find the designated site? Who shall say that the change is not thus made by the governor and legislative assembly as provided by the organic law?

I will not attempt to enumerate the many instances to be found where a portion of the sovereign powers of the legislative branch of a state or territorial government, or of the United States even, has been exercised in a similar manner. There is an instance, however, so apposite that I ask further indulgence to state it. The constitution of the United States (Article 4, Section 3) provides: "The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. The congress has, in the case of the territory of Dakota, delegated that power to the governor and a legislative assembly to be chosen in a certain prescribed way; and is not here a precedent of eminent authority for the action of the legislative assembly in delegating a part of its power to the capital commission?

And now, Mr. Editor, with many apologies for inflicting my sentiments upon you at so great length, I state my conclusion of the matter to be that the seat of government of the territory of Dakota is at Bismarck, and the foregoing are some of the reasons that impel to that conclusion. The subject might be further elaborated and many other reasons given to the same effect. They would be cumulative, and I forbear, as my purpose in writing this has been to popularize, so far as practicable, this abstruse subject. If I have succeeded, then my labor has not been in vain. If I have failed, my regret is that the task was not taken up by more able hands. G. W. N. Bismarck, D. T., Sept. 20, 1883.

Thrown from a Wagon and Killed.

POCONKESKIP, Sept. 22.—Mrs. William S. Reynolds, a widow, and a resident of Brooklyn, was thrown from a wagon at Milton this afternoon and instantly killed, her head striking a rock. Mrs. Pritchard, who was riding with her, was thrown into the water, but was rescued uninjured.

He Must Hang.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—Governor Draden has refused to interfere in the case of Geo. Wallace, colored, sentenced to hang at Savannah, next Friday.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, District Court, Third Judicial District. Carrie Donnelly vs. James F. Fenley.

The territory of Dakota, to the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which is filed with the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in this complaint, besides costs and disbursements.

PLANNERY & WETHERBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T. Dated Aug. 4, A. D., 1883. 12-18.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., August 20, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver Oct. 3, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

William M. Crum. Homestead application No. 575 for the sec. 24, Town 138, Range 77 w. 5th p. m. and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Rheinberger, Jas. W. Henderson, J. C. Wright and H. C. Sinclair, all of Menoken, D. T. 12-17 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Probate Notice.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of Hattie McCoy, deceased. Notice is hereby given that Eva McCoy has filed with the judge of this court, a petition, praying for letters of administration of the estate of Hattie McCoy, deceased, and that a guardian may be appointed for said estate. And that Thursday, the 18th day of October, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted. Dated September 13th, 1883. CARL T. PETERSON, Probate Judge. 12-15

Notice Timber Culture Contest.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK, D. T., August 18, 1883. Complaint having been entered at this office by Thomas Crutcher against John Hodges for failure to comply with law as to timber culture entry No. 690 dated August 17, 1882, upon the southwest quarter of section 14 in township 139 north, range 76 west, in Burleigh county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said Hodges has failed to do or cause to be done five acres of clearing or any breaking whatever on said land since said time of filing; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 31st day of October, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., and there furnish testimony concerning said alleged failure. JOHN A. REA, Register. 12-16

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., August 20, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver October 3, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

James W. Henderson. Homestead application No. 1,036 for the n. w. 1/4, Sec. 34, Town 138, Range 77 w. 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Rheinberger, Jas. W. Henderson, J. C. Wright and H. C. Sinclair, all of Menoken, D. T. 12-17 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Application for Letters of Administration.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, In Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of George Kossler, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Peterson has filed with the judge of this court, a petition praying for letters of administration of the estate of George Kossler, deceased, and that Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, being a day of a regular term of this court, at the office of the judge of probate, in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, has been set for hearing said petition, and where any person interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted. Dated Sept. 6, 1883. CARL PETERSON, Probate Judge. 12-20

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., August 20, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver Oct. 3, 1883, at 11 a. m., viz:

Joseph Rheinberger. Homestead application No. 1,132 for the sec. 24, Town 138, Range 77 w. 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Rheinberger, Jas. W. Henderson, J. C. Wright and H. C. Sinclair, all of Menoken, D. T. 12-17 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Summons.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh, ss. District Court, Third Judicial District. Charles W. Darling, Joseph A. Bowman, James W. Raymond, Henry Wells, Salathiel M. Spaulding, vs. Mary E. Morris, Catherine B. Steele, Rosa P. Vincent, Franklin Steele, J. J. Francis McLean, Sarah S. Wilkie, Caroline H. Addison.

The territory of Dakota to the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the third judicial district, in and for the county of Burleigh and territory of Dakota, on the 4th day of August, 1883, and is now on file therein, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in Fargo in Cass county, Dakota territory, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff's in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

THOMAS & BENTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Fargo, Dakota Territory. Dated August 4, 1883. To the above named defendants and each of them:

The subject of the above action is the north half (36) and the southeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-nine (29) in township one hundred and thirty-nine (139) range eighty (80) in the county of Burleigh, territory of Dakota, and the object of the action is to obtain partition and said property among the parties to this action according to their rights. THOMAS & BENTON, August 4, 1883. 10-16 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for vacation of a portion of what is known as Suttie's addition to the city of Bismarck, D. T.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, owners and proprietors of blocks number five (5) six (6) seven (7) eight (8) nine (9) ten (10) eleven (11) twelve (12) thirteen (13) fourteen (14) fifteen (15) sixteen (16) seventeen (17) eighteen (18) nineteen (19) twenty (20) twenty-one (21) and the east half of blocks number four (4) eleven (11) and eighteen (18) of Suttie's addition to the city of Bismarck, Burleigh county, Dakota Territory, will on the first day of the next term of the district court for the third judicial district in said territory, to be begun and held at Bismarck in said county on the 15th day of November, A. D., 1883, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, make application to said court for the vacation of that portion of the plat of the said Suttie's addition, above described, as is provided by chapter 26 of the political code of the territory of Dakota.

J. C. BURROWS, CHARLES H. PRIOR, GEO. P. FLANNERY, JOHN K. WETHERBY, Owners and Proprietors.

Flannery & Wetherby, Attorneys for applicants. Dated at Bismarck, D. T., this 31st day of August, A. D., 1883. 14-11

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between John T. Morgan and R. F. McIntyre at Bismarck, under the firm name of Morgan & McIntyre, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. It is said John T. Morgan continuing the business and said John T. Morgan collecting all debts and assuming all liabilities of the late firm. JOHN T. MORGAN, R. F. MCINTYRE.

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES Land Office, Bismarck, D. T., Sept. 1, 1882. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on October 16, 1883, at 2 o'clock, viz:

John W. Miller. For the sec. 8, township 140, range 81 w. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George W. Harmon, Clois Nordstrom, Samuel Mayne, and Wm. Hutchinson, all of Mandan, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register. 14-19

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., August 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, D. T., on October 8, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Beck L. Sprague. Homestead application No. 1,238 for the northeast 1/4 of section 20, T. 138, R. 79. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. McKinney, Wm. Russell, T. L. Burdick and D. O. Preston, all of Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register. 12-17

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., August 23, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver October 9, 1883, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

George W. Rawlins. Homestead application No. 1,061 for the n. w. 1/4, Sec. 24, Town 138, Range 77 w. 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Rheinberger, Daniel O'Connor, Marion Leather, and Chas. Richards, all of Sterling, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register. 12-17

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., Sept. 24, 1883. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office before the register and receiver, November 7, 1883, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

William M. Glascock. Homestead application No. 1,407 for the sec. 4, Sec. 24, Town 138, Range 77 west 5 p. m., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Joseph Rheinberger, Clay Wood, Wm. Russell, Wm. Marsh and White, all of Menoken, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register. 12-22

FASHION CATALOGUE.

For Fall and Winter 1883-84. SENT FREE. To any one sending full name and address. Contains illustrated Fashion Plates and above 8,000 beautiful Woodcut engravings, illustrating the very latest novelties in Ladies' and Children's Suits and Cloaks, Underwear, Infants' Outfits, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Laces, Fancy Goods, Silverware, Jewellery, Watches, Boots and Shoes, Hair Goods, etc. etc. Prices lower than those of any other house. H. C. F. KACH & SON, 6th Ave. & 20th St., New York. 13-17

Notice.

Came into my inclosure about six weeks ago a bay horse colt, about two years old; two white feet, stripe in forehead. Owner can have same by paying charges. Frank Donnelly, with Jos. Hae & Co. 16-18.

J. A. HAIGHT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Union Block, corner Main and Third streets.

DR. H. B. MCGOWAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Main street, corner Fourth.

J. F. FORT & G. I. FORT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

One door west of Postoffice, up stairs.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that no person has any authority to dig graves upon the grounds of the Fairview Cemetery Association unless it is done under the supervision of the sexton and by written authority from the secretary. 13-20

THE BUYER'S GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year: 216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale sale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy free to any address upon receipt of the postage—7 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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And Offers Five Hundred Dollars to Anyone Who Will Prove the Accusation.

The Interview.

In consequence of charges against Governor Ordway to the effect that he is the owner of a large amount of Bismarck property, and therefore concerned in the territorial board of equalization, a reporter called upon the executive Saturday evening and secured the following very interesting and somewhat startling interview, which was immediately dispatched to the Pioneer Press, in which paper the allegations first appeared.

Reporter—I have called to inquire of you if you have seen a special telegram in the Pioneer Press of the 23rd inst. from Sioux Falls in which Judge Moody and some person representing himself from Hart County, Dakota, charges you with having an interest or ownership in an addition to the city of Bismarck, which induced you to convene the territorial board of equalization and assessment here, and thereby seeking to confer Bismarck as the capital?

Governor—My attention has been called to this dispatch, and it is so full of palpable falsehoods, known to be such by those who put them forth, and so easily proven by the record that any extended reply is hardly necessary. I will, however, answer these allegations seriatim.

First, there is no such county as Hart in Dakota, where Moody's assistant villager claims to hail from.

Second, the statement that I own now, or ever have owned, or had any interest in any land, addition or lots in the city of Bismarck, past, present or prospective, I brand as infamously false, and as an earnest of my desire to prove the infamy of such an assertion I make the following proposition: I will place five hundred dollars in the hands of the proprietors of the Pioneer Press, to be forfeited for expenses if any person competent as a witness, will go before any tribunal in St. Paul where false swearing can be punished by perjury, and by himself or other persons, make oath that he or they have the slightest knowledge which will confirm the allegations in the special dispatch, that I own or am in any way interested in the ownership of land, or lots, or additions in the city of Bismarck, or county of Burleigh. With this broad disclaimer and offer to back it up I demand that the "prominent" but yet mythical person claiming to have resided in Dakota thirteen years shall either come to the front with his associate Moody and make their false accusations on oath or that they and their associate villager shall hereafter and forever hold their peace. I am the owner of eighty acres of land near the town of Pierre, and not to exceed five building lots in other parts of the territory. I am not the owner, neither have I any interest in much land in Dakota as I would have been entitled to take up as a homestead had I used my rights under the pre-emption laws. I have expended in traveling upon public business and in contributions for the sole benefit of the people of Dakota over ten thousand dollars more than I have received as my salary for governor and contingent expenses since I assumed office.

Third, the statement that the auditor, who happens to be my son, and myself, constituted a majority of the board of equalization is also false. The attorney general of the territory was added to the board at the last session of the legislative assembly, consequently it requires three members to make a majority or a quorum. That number were present and assessed the territorial tax at Bismarck on the 12th day of August last, according to law. The statement of ex-Judge Moody that the territorial tax would fall in case Bismarck did not legally become the seat of government is also untrue.

Section 36 of chapter 28 of the code entitled "Revenue," reads as follows: "The rate of the general territorial tax shall be as directed by the territorial board of equalization or by the territorial auditor, but in case the statement of the levy of such tax as hereinbefore directed has not been received by the county clerk within ten days after the first Monday in September, then the said board of county commissioners shall levy the general territorial tax at the rate of three mills on the dollar of valuation."

As three mills on the dollar of valuation was the rate fixed and assessed by the territorial board of equalization it is immaterial whether the county clerk assesses upon the order of the board of equalization or under the law above quoted, and no failure of the current revenues can possibly happen even though Moody should resort to his old tactics used in the Yankton county repudiation suits and get his brother-in-law to bring some action to repudiate the territorial tax.

Rep.—Have you any idea what Moody and these people expect to gain by securing the publication of such statements, so easily proven to be untrue?

Gov.—I have studied that phase of their attack closely since the capital removal bill was brought before the legislature, and have come to the conclusion that there is an organized, desperate effort being put forth to assassinate my reputation, and at the same time, by circulating privately statements to the effect that I have used vile language indiscriminately against the people of Yankton and other sections of southern Dakota, with a view, if possible, to arouse some crank of a Guiteau to such a pitch of frenzy against the executive that physical assassination would be attempted. During the final discussion and passage, for some time afterward, direct threats of assassination were made in case I should exercise my judgment and sign the capital removal bill. Threatening letters came through the postoffice at Yankton in my mail and on one occasion upon opening a letter received in my postoffice box at Yankton I found a coarse likeness of myself cut from the Press and Dakotaian, which had been surrounded by a

plasm, with a hand and revolver in the act of discharge painted upon a portion of the paper, a bullet hole painted in the center of the forehead, with red ink, resembling blood, streaming down over the face, fully illustrating the spirit which animated—not all of the citizens of Yankton, for there are many good and true men and women there—but a desperate, unscrupulous ring, many of whom have robbed the government, bulldozed civil and judicial United States officials and packed juries to screen their confederates. In making these statements, which I have withheld up to this time, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not now, neither have I ever assailed the integrity or reputation of the masses of the people of Yankton, Sioux Falls or any other portion of Dakota. It has been painfully apparent, however, that the voice of the better elements has been silenced and that arrant demagogues have forced honest people into repudiation and dishonest practices.

Another Interview.

Dispatches having been sent from Yankton to the effect that Governor Ordway's order for the removal of the territorial offices to Bismarck would be disobeyed, a Tribune reporter held an interview with the governor on that question Monday, the conversation running as follows:

Reporter—I see by a dispatch from Yankton that you have issued orders to the territorial officers there, directing them to remove their offices to Bismarck, as you regard this as the capital and seat of government of the territory of Dakota. What are the facts?

Governor—The act for the removal of the capital, approved March 3, 1883, section 17, reads as follows: "Chapter one of the political code and all acts or parts of acts in any manner in conflict with this act, or repugnant thereto, are hereby repealed." This section is an independent proposition, and was clearly within the province of the legislature and the governor to enact in a law. Chapter one, of the political code, which it repeals unequivocally, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, by the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, the seat of government is hereby located and established in the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton.

This is all of chapter one of the political code, and the only act in force giving Yankton any claim to be considered "the capital of Dakota." The organic act, section 1885, confers upon the governor the power to designate where the legislative sessions shall be held and the public business transacted in the first instance. That is to say, where there is no seat of government enacted in the territory. If the act for the removal of the seat of government, approved March 3, 1883, to which I have referred, had contained nothing but the enacting clause and section 17, which I have quoted, it seems clear to my mind that from the date of the approval before referred to, Yankton could no longer be recognized as the capital or seat of government of Dakota, and that the governor, in whom the power is vested in the first instance under the organic act, would be in duty-bound to fix some place in the territory for the transaction of the public business until the legislature should convene, and, with the governor, permanently locate the capital. The act to provide for the location of the seat of government for the territory of Dakota and for the erection of public buildings thereat, however, distinctly provides that after a new site for the capital has been determined upon and sufficient title deeds to 160 acres of land been executed to the territory and \$100,000 guaranteed as the building fund, and where the said grounds shall be laid out in squares and suitable landscapes, the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the territory shall be kept and at which all the sessions of the legislature shall be held.

It having been made to appear to the executive by a communication from the territorial attorney general under date of July 17, 1883, that all the requirements named in the act which I have quoted, had been complied with, and that in the opinion of the attorney general the capital and seat of government had been lawfully located and fixed at Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and that the governor as chairman of the board of equalization was in duty bound, under the provisions of the code, which required the said board of equalization to meet at the capital on the 13th day of August, 1883, to require the members of said board to meet at Bismarck to equalize and assess the territorial tax. In accordance with this opinion and my own judgment, I issued on August 1, 1883, an order to the members of the board of equalization, setting forth the before-mentioned facts and the opinion of the attorney general directing said board of equalization to convene at Bismarck, that having been decided to be the capital of the territory, and perform the duties which the law required them to perform on the 13th day of August, at the capital of the territory. In pursuance with this order, which was published in various papers throughout the territory, declaring the capital and seat of government to be at Bismarck, three of the four members of the board convened in session at Bismarck on the 13th of August and continued in session, equalizing and assessing the territorial tax until the 16th of said month, at the close of which session the territorial auditor notified the clerk of each organized county of the action of the board, and the amount of territorial tax assessed upon their respective counties, thus proclaiming in the most public manner that Yankton was no longer the capital, and that Bismarck was the seat of government.

Section 16 of the act for the removal of the capital provided that the governor might designate, by written order, where the public business should be transacted and require the respective territorial officers to remove their offices, together with the archives, books records and papers pertaining thereto to the place so designated within the time prescribed in such order. Shortly after the decision of the attorney general and the executive that by force of United States statutes and territorial law, Bismarck was the capital and seat of government of the territory, an order for the removal of the offices of the secretary, treasurer and auditor, from Yankton to Bismarck, was prepared, but at the suggestion of the attorney general that a decision might shortly be made in the quo warranto proceedings against the capital commissioners, the order was deferred for several weeks, out of courtesy to the judge before whom the proceeding was pending. As no decision was made public and newspapers claiming to have authority to speak, stated positively that no decision would be made until after the judge had returned from an extended trip to the Pacific coast, which would occupy nearly the whole month of September, orders for the removal of the offices of the secretary, treasurer and auditor were issued on the 4th day of Sep-

tember, and entrusted to a messenger for delivery. I am advised that the order was served upon the auditor, who resided 200 miles north of Yankton and nearest to Bismarck, before the promulgation of any decision in the quo warranto proceeding, and that the auditor proceeded to obey the order before the decision was made public, on the 15th inst. I am also advised that owing to the illness of the messenger and other detentions, there has been some delay in the service of the order upon the secretary of the territory and the territorial treasurer, which may require an extension of the time in which the order is required to be executed. I am not advised as to what action will be taken by any of the territorial officers, except the auditor, who has informed me that he took steps to comply with the order immediately upon its reception. That Yankton ceased to be the capital upon the approval of the act repealing chapter one of the political code, I cannot doubt. That it was the duty of the governor to designate the place fixed by the operation of the United States and territorial law, I firmly believe. Having designated Bismarck as the capital, and issued written orders to the respective territorial officers to remove their offices to that point, the responsibility of delay in the public business will rest upon such officers as decide to disobey. The governor, as the chief magistrate and executive officer of the territory, when following the opinion of the attorney general, his legal advisor, has the undoubted right to take such steps as will avoid complications and confusion in regard to the transaction of public business, and the people of the territory have a right to know where the public business is to be transacted.

The Spaniards say that "only English and dogs walk in the sun."

GENERAL SHERMAN likes to talk about the days when he was young.

At a recent meeting at Wagonwheel, Col., Nightstar Tabor said as follows:

STEALING Texas steers is New York's latest industry. Texas hemp will naturally follow.

LORD COLEBRIDGE says Ben Butler is one of the most charming men he ever met. There, now!

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE: It is noticed that Bismarck, Dak., still begins with a capital letter.

A JAMESTOWN man is about to fire off a lecture on "The Storm Center of the Northwest." He has been married eleven years.

A DENVER lady was cured of a serious sickness by getting angry at her husband. Her case establishes a dangerous precedent.

LADIES' hats will be much smaller this season and theatre goers in the rear seats can now see the play without using step ladders.

PRINCE LOUISE's painting is on exhibition in Boston, and the cruel papers of that city speak of it as "a picture five feet long."

TSUNOBU MIYASAKI is the name of the interpreter of the Korean embassy. He never wears his full name except on state occasions.

AN ex change says: "There is nothing like leather." Did the writer ever meet a Fargo boarding house beefsteak upon the sanguinary field?

The Pennsylvania legislature is still in session and the governor is consulting the authorities to ascertain if he cannot legally order out the state militia.

Will the loyal and patriotic citizens of Bismarck please clean up their old shot guns and turn their dogs loose? Sergeant Bates is in St. Paul and is headed in this direction.

HENRY WARD BEECHER referred to California as "this little strip of country," and the people out there are going back over his record and whispering funny things to each other.

A SYRACUSE young lady recently declined an invitation to eat ice-cream because she had got to help her mother wash. Bismarck has made her a handsome offer for the next tenting season.

A DISPATCH from Grundy Center, Iowa, says: "Two brass bands are here, one playing for the democrats and one for the republicans." A cyclone would be a relief to that afflicted town.

MR. KEEL, of Detroit, in writing to Castle Garden for a wife, is careful to say: "A red hair person need not apply." Mr. Keel has probably been married before to a lady with sunny tresses.

A COUNTRY girl wrote to her lover: "Now George, don't you fail to be at the singing school tonight." George wrote back that in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as "fail."

DULUTH TRIBUNE: "Duluth is doing all it can to swell the population of St. Paul. They have a lot of our fellows down there—in jail—and we insist that their names be put in the new St. Paul directory."

COL. MIKE SHERIDAN denies that he will write a book on Arthur's Yellowstone trip. The sign of relief that will go up from the country when this announcement is read would pass very readily for a second-class cyclone.

ELIZABETH N. J., parents carried the dead body of their child in a market basket to a photograph gallery to have its picture taken, recently, while the undertaker waited at the house to go on with the funeral.

TALMAGE yelled "All aboard for heaven!" when he preached a recent sermon. After the basket had made its rounds and returned to him he was disappointed to find that the majority of his passengers were deadheads.

THE charge is made against Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, that when a boy holds his horse the boy gets no money. A legislative committee should be appointed to investigate this matter and prepare articles of impeachment if it be true.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: Charles Delmonico, the famous caterer of New York, is said to have gone crazy. We have often suspected that some sort of righteous retribution would come upon the man who robbed his fellow creatures of \$3 for a 40-cent meal.

TIM CONNOR now is, where is the capital of Dakota?—Chicago Inter Ocean. It is invested in numberless acres of the best soil in the world; in buildings, in growing cities, and in labor and implements to gather in the gigantic crop of No. 1 hard. That's where the capital of Dakota is—Dakota is "capital" all over. Minneapolis Tribune.

A Minnesota Failure.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Tribune's Austin, Minn., special: Ira Jones, hardware merchant, has failed. Liabilities \$25,000; assets \$14,000. Personal property heavily mortgaged. He will make an assignment tomorrow.

A Better Country.

Mary Hartwell.

Joe Trestle was very drunk. Day passed over him, and night began to howl around, while he lay motionless as a mummy on the low bank of Ramp run, under a sycamore tree. All its leaves quivered with the storm's breath. The storm came roaring over hills and tramping through woods, blotting out twilight and drenching the ground. It washed Joe Trestle as he had not been washed for years. Ramp run rose to the storm as a willing child springs to its mother.

Water, we know, is rum's foe to extermination. Water pursued rum through Joe Trestle's jaws, his boots, his skull. By continued dashes and shocks it brought him back to the world. He sat up in a broad glare, and saw the world as it were on fire. Instant darkness hurried him. He heard the long, whistling sound of falling trees, the roar of air and water, and also, he thought, a child's cry.

Joe suspected it might be the judgment, but, being a stolid fellow, he clutched the sand and made no remarks. If it were the judgment, he "didn't feel prepared." But he never expected to "feel prepared," like less soaked sinners. He was altogether vile. There was no spot in him, whereon character might be started, except a faint desire, hid and smothered somewhere, to be better than he was. Joe had staggered past his best years. At this period he was willing to sell his ancestor's tombstone, his own ears, or even his wife's chignon—if he had had a wife—for a satisfactory drink. Boys patronized him on the streets, and played tricks on him, when he tucked himself up like a chrysalis under stairway or fence.

Joe had married a wife, and beaten her with many stripes, when the poor thing could bear it no longer she crept from his side and died. The knowledge that he had a child, a daughter, somewhere, touched his brain, but as he never crossed his way, it was jostled aside by the more pressing affairs of his business—getting something to drink.

A young people's temperance society once took Joe in hand. He signed the pledge faithfully every week and was sure to get out of the ditch to be reinstated at lodge.

But even they, young and hopeful, gave him up. Joe Trestle was a wreck that could not be reconstructed. No religion nor respectability could reach him. He must go his own way, drink his last drink—die like a brute, and go—where? Lord, have mercy on Joe Trestle's soul!

It was a child's cry, human and reaching, so that it cut across the winds.

Joe stood up in the deluge, he didn't know just what to do, but, bent on doing something for aid, he put both fists to his mouth and yelled like a gorilla.

Again the child's cry:

"Oh! oh!"

"Where are ye?" hooted Joe.

But his voice, lacking the sharp tenor of childhood, was drowned. Wandering nearer him, came the piteous wailing:

"Oh! oh!"

"Maybe the Banshee," thought Joe, "or old Fox's ghost, what killed himself down in the creek hollow?"

The sky burst and split a broad, awful glare, in which Joe saw woods, and muddy expanse of waters, and shining earth, forming background for a little girl, who, as she thus saw him, put more terror and despair in her crying, and flew blindly against bushes.

"Come ye!" bawled Joe. "I won't hurt ye! Tell me what's the matter?"

Strangely, as soon as she heard his name, the child dropped her fears. She groped and called; Joe groined and called, till she got his hand and stood with him under the tree.

Another flash revealed her a sad-faced child, with hair like rag weed and dress of pumpee homespun. Her eyes were lifted to him. She must have seen he was blighted, unreliable. But her hand clutched his; she staid her faith and safety on his company.

"Was ye skeert?" yelled Joe.

"Yes, most to death. And I couldn't git across, and she said if I didn't git back, 'fore dark she'd put me in the house where the crazy folks is."

"Who said?"

"Miss Smith, that keeps the poor-house. She sent me on an errand. I just run till I couldn't breathe, and it turned black and commenced to storm. I couldn't find the foot-bridge. Every time I started out where it was I'd git into the water. It's washed off, and now how'll I ever git it over, and she's going to put me in the crazy house if I staid till after dark!"

Joe was so sober he began to think.

"Come back here a bit. See if there ain't a holler in this tree. Is, too! And it's a tofable sized trunk. Crawl in there, and it'll kind o' shield ye from the wet. Powerful water spell! That's comfable, hey?"

"It's wet in here; but tain't so chilly."

"That's better. Now you just take it easy, sassy; Miss Smith or none o' them poor-house red tapes is goin' to lay a finger on ye. She never put ye in the crazy-house, did she?"

"Yes—oh—h—h!" shuddered the child.

"What for? And didn't it skeer ye?"

"She said I was for sassin' her. She was tellin' a man what my father was; and I said he wasn't neither! and she—"

"What's your father's name?"

"Joe Trestle."

Joe gulped a throatful of air.

"And she ketches me by the arm and put me right in their hall. Oh, you don't know how awful 'tis! They're behind iron winders; but they look into the hall and yell and make faces, and grab like they'd tear you to pieces! I got down in a corner with my dress over my head, and said over and over to myself what Grandma Lane taught me."

"What was that?"

"For we look for a better country? It's in a big book she calls the bible. It tells a heap of things, but she says that over the most. So says I: 'We look for a better country—we look for a better country? And it made me think of another kind of a place.'"

"What's your name?" asked Joe, tremulously.

"Sylvie Trestle."

"I'm your father, ain't I?" put in Joe, humbly.

"Yes, I knowed it."

The storm was at full height. It was autumnal equinox and full of fury. The little girl shivered. Joe crouched nearer and felt for her shaggy head. He got it against his shoulder, and cooed softly to his child.

"Do you hate me?"

"No," said Sylvie, "I like ye!" cuddling her hands under his neck, thus reaching and wringing Joe Trestle's heart.

"And I've got a little girl! And that woman 'buses her! And I might be puttin' as good a house as any of 'em over her this minute, instead of bein' as a pig! There's nothin' and nowhere for us now!" he muttered to himself. The child caught his last words; to them she answered, turning up a quick face:

"Yes, there's the better country."

The better country had seized strongly on her imagination, and she said for nobody but religious folks, and they've got to die on the square to git in."

"That's nowhere for me."

"Grandma Lane said there's a better country for all who come to Him."

"S'egs to me we're gittin' swamped, Sylvie. Don't you feel as if you was settin' in water?"

"Yes," and with quick perception: "It's the run! It's over the banks!"

"And we've lived here on the low side, with an arm of the stream 'twixt us and the bluff! I was so drunk I forgot! 'Oh, Lord, child, we're hemmed in by water!'"

Sylvie began to cry fearfully. Joe fondled her and felt courageous. Holding hands, they groped round the tree; such a current washed their ankles, they dared not venture far. Lightning showed them they were in the midst of a muddy sea, the voice of which filled their ears.

"We've got to climb for't!" said Joe.

It seemed hours before he got his little girl above the gathering waves, and hours again before his lax muscles dragged him after her. They sat on a sycamore limb, he gripping her to him, and watching the waves through flashes, like two refugees from Noah's flood.

"What is it about your better country?" asked Joe.

"We look for a better country?"

It was a long night. His child was very heavy on his arm. They were both stupefied with chills, and Joe was no wiser, no stronger, than Sylvie. He had weakened his flesh and softened his courage, but he held on, and the strong desire to have his child cleared the mists of drink away.

"Wake up, girlie!" begged Joe, under his wing. "Fraid this holler trunk is going to be swept off! Did ye say ye didn't like your good-for-nothin' father?"

"Liked him!" corrected Sylvie, clinging feebly.

"Lord bless my little one! and look at me!"

A twist—a crack! The run was flowing like a mill-dam.

These two were alone—far from help. People were housed and happy, in towns and farmhouses, sleeping under the wing of the good God, who keeps all His.

"What is it ag'in, girlie?" breathed Joe.

"We look for a better—"

Then the world came to an end to these two. When breaking timber, cold, fast water, bruising fists confused their battling souls. Joe kept tight hold of his little girl. He struck out for support, but could not—he was whirled and blinded. It was not for long, though.

For presently, still clasped to one another, they floated down stream and into a better country.

New Light on French Politics.

Paris Cor. Inter Ocean.

And what a lesson the third republic might have taken from the United States, when searching in the annals of French history for a national festival. It is one of the glories of our country that our holidays celebrate deeds of peace. The Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Forefathers' Day in New England, and Emancipation Day in New York—such are some of the principal events in our national life which we love to commemorate, and each and all are free from any aspersion of violence and slaughter such as characterizes the 14th of July.

Why was this date selected? has already been asked. The answer is simple, and only too true. Father Hyacinth, in a magnificent sermon on the celebration of the day before, declared that every government in France owed its origin either to a riot or a coup d'etat, and that the moment it was installed a mortal struggle began between those in power and those out of power, not a meaningless contest for the spoils of office which generally characterizes our political campaigns in America, but a bitter battle for life, ending, as has just been said, in a bloody revolt or coup d'etat. The selection, therefore, of July 14 was, when stripped of all sentimental rhetoric, simply an act of defiance cast in the teeth of the anti-Republicans of France. Just as Napoleon III, when he was emperor, forced upon the country the celebration of his birthday, so to turn his successors compel Bonapartists and Monarchists to at least witness a fête in which they can take no part. And yet this is called a national holiday. Few French Republicans can see the justice of this criticism, and herein lies the very saddest feature of the political life of France. They blindly commit a wrong, or at least do an impolitic act, which weakens instead of strengthens the republic, and when they are forced to make way for their enemies, the latter continue a similar policy by insulting all that is dear to Republicanism. "You ask me a miracle," exclaimed Father Hyacinth last Sunday; "that France still exists is greater than any miracle of holy writ."

The Youth of Many Watch Chains.

Detroit Free Press.

The young man with two watch-chains across his vest boarded a Woodward avenue car at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers was an old woman who had been inquiring about taking the Bay City train at the crossing. She looked across at the young man with great interest for a minute or two and then said:

"Your time must be very valuable, young man."

He bowed and mumbled something which she could not catch, and leaning forward she asked:

"I s'pose one o' them watches is for when you go down, and the other is for when you come up, eh?"

He shifted around to look out of the window and, seeming somewhat vexed at his want of courtesy, she continued:

"Seems to me it would be cheaper to hitch an eight-day clock to you shirt-bosom."

He didn't reply to that, either, and tapping him on the knee with the handle of the umbrella, she inquired:

"Young man, I want to catch the Bay City train."

"Yes'm."

"What time is it by all your watch chains?"

"'T—'t about 11!" he stammered.

"You didn't look. Come, now, here's an old bull's eye that's been in the family forty-eight years and never had an inch of brass chain hitched to it. I'll bet it shows the right time never than anything you've got."

She hauled out a watch almost as large as a saucer and rattled it around and waved it about, and as he slid along the seat toward the door she continued:

"I'd let them chains run down and hitch to your boot-straps! Any young man as will go and toggle himself all up and cross-cross his breast with chains and spangles must have got strayed away from some twenty-five cent store and wants to be identified and returned. Have you got baked taters hitched to the pocket ends? Say—"

But he dropped off and fell down and got up and got away before she could further abuse him.

A Wisconsin Cyclone.

Peck's Sun.

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. XI.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1883.

NO. 17.

The Weather at 9:26 Last Night.

Bismarck—Cloudy; thermometer, 40.
Ruford—Clear, " 38.
Helena—Clear, " 33.
Assiniboine—Clear, " 43.
Moorhead—Clear, " 35.
St. Paul—Cloudy, " 15.

NEWS COMMENTS.

ZOLA crinks brandy and water.

JOHN BROWN has not touched spirits in ten years.

A FASHION writer says that brown-eyed ladies look best in gray satin.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN will present his native town in Maine with a clock.

Dr. Sergeant Bates could only be induced to go on his flag up the North pole!

DON CAMERON'S son is a freshman at Harvard. It runs in the family to be fresh.

EX-POSTMASTER General Creswell will be in Washington during this winter.

FIRST discoverers of the new comet are reporting at the rate of ten a day.

THE banjo is fast supplanting the piano as the popular parlor instrument.

THE south is fast advancing in the fine arts. Memphis has a chewing gum factory.

DULUTH TRIBUNE: September 25th! Duluth is still here, but where the hell is Villard?

NEBRASKA has a town called Baseball, but this should not awaken undue animosity against the state.

IT cost the state of Missouri \$10,000 to convince the jury that Fian J. James is a respectable citizen.

THE Grand Forks News calls "Col." Pat Donan the "wild and raring literary blizzard of the North."

HOWELLS and Mark Twain have coupled their brains together, and will write a book on American humor.

EX-MINISTER SCHENCK is at West Point and it is vaguely hinted that a poker chair is to be established in the academy.

BISHOP, whom Butler beat last year for governor, has been fined \$5 for keeping an unlicensed dog.

DR. GRANT, the physician of Princess Louise, will be knighted soon. It is a great thing to prepare pills for royalty.

CARTER HARRISON'S Indian name is "Iron Cheek." Those untutored red citizens make some mighty rent hits at times.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR and one of Gen. Grant's Arabian stallions will be honored visitors at the New York horse show next month.

UTAH farmers are drying great quantities of apples this year. The Mormons are determined to swell the population by some means.

BUT very few army officers are now at their posts of duty. The majority of them are serving on court martials with stolid dignity.

WAHINGTON TIMES: "The St. Paul Dispatch had a long interview with John McCullough, and about all he said was 'damn this weather.'"

THE difference between a besotted man and a pig is a slight one at best. One's a hunting hog, and the other's a grunting hog.—Pittsburg Telegraph.

BOSTON Herald: One thousand parrots have been landed at New York. Are they to be taught to say "the republican must go," and thus supersede the democratic press?

NEW JERSEY has not had a republican governor since 1865, but the people seem to revel in the delights of pumpkin pie in an average happy and contented frame of mind.

SOME one suggests that Mr. Tilden be sent to the relief of the Greeley expedition. His robust health eminently fits him for the rigors and privations of life in the Arctic climate.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: "Well, somebody spel. accurately the capital of Dakota since the court mixec things." Certainly, anything to oblige. It runs something like this: B-i-s-m-a-r-c-k.

AN Iowa editor holds himself personally responsible for a d that appears in the paper. This will excite no surprise when coupled with the fact that he is the champion long distance runner of the state.

TOLDO has a young man who can play on two cornets at the same time, and the people in his locality are fas; adopting the belief that we receive punishment for our sins here on earth and that they are great sinners.

A SAN FRANCISCO old woman, who has failed in an attempt to write on a postal card as long a letter as she intended to, presented the spoiled card at the postoffice to be exchanged for a clean one, and when the clerk refused, she scratched his face and bit his finger.

PROVIDENCE watches over her children with solicitous care. A Minnesota editor's shirt was stolen from the line Monday night, but Tuesday morning a man came in and paid 75 cents on subscription, and the fortunate scribe was enabled to purchase a new one.

A SALVATION army man put out a bogus announcement that Moody, the evangelist, would stop over on train at Oscar Falls, Pa., and speak. When the people sneaked in from the woods to which they had fled, and found the report a false one, they were mad enough to lynch the man who started it.

CHICAGO NEWS: Emma Abbott and her company are now playing in Fargo. The town is not yet ten years old, yet Emma caught on powerfully by telling a reporter she was born there twenty-three years ago. The problem that vexes mankind at the present time is not where Emma was born, but where she was not born.

FRESH AND SPICY.

State News Brought by the Wires Through the Night to Tribune Readers.

Rumored Steaming in the and of Par-ne. 10 3088 Agita-or 02-10 Century.

A Serious Accident Caused by Carelessness on the S. Pan and Duluth Road.

One Prize Fight Stopped and Another Caused by the "reference o" a Pries.

King Alfonso Receiving Mar- et Honor From the Nobles of the German Empire.

Interesting Brevities.

The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Commissioner Armstrong of the railroad bureau, interior department, has just returned from a four month tour of inspection over the land grant railroads in the west. Starting from New Orleans the commissioner examined the Southern Pacific railroad and its branches, and the completed portion of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad east of the Colorado river. He then traveled through southern California to San Francisco on the Southern Pacific railroad; then over the California & Oregon railroad as far as Portland. He reports the gap of 258 miles in the last named road between Reading, California, and Glenale, Oregon, as being rapidly reduced. A visit was next made to the Yellowstone National Park for the purpose of deciding upon the expediency of allowing the construction of a railroad through it. After witnessing the driving of the last spike upon the North Pacific road the commissioner returned to Washington. He speaks very confidently of the possibilities of the country through which the North Pacific railroad runs, and says in his opinion that road is destined to become one of the most prosperous in the United States. He believes it will not be as much obstructed by snow as are the Union and Central Pacific roads, on account of the nature of the country it traverses and its easier passes through mountains. Bozeman and Mullan tunnels, he says, will probably be completed this year. The commissioner also reports the Southern Pacific railroad doing a good business, but does not think the country tributary to it is as valuable as that traversed by the North Pacific. Assistants of the commissioner, who were sent to inspect the Central and Union Pacific railroads, report these roads in admirable order.

A Grand Celebration.

NIDELWOLD, Sept. 27.—The inauguration of the national monument to Germany takes place tomorrow with imposing ceremonies. The following is the programme: The emperor accompanied by the German sovereigns, princes and generals of the last war, will march to the open tent commanding a full view of the monument. The imperial cortege, preceded by trumpeters sounding a fanfare, will pass through the lines of troops of veterans of the war, Turkoes and choral unions from all parts of Germany. When the imperial party is seated a salute will be fired and bells rung. A lady will then read a poem to the emperor, four military bands march at the foot of the monument will play "Nun Danket Alle Gott," the whole assemblage joining with their voices. Count von Euterberg will deliver an oration. The Prussian National anthem will then be sung by the multitude. Von Schilling, the sculptor, will unveil the statue. Batteries on Bingen Hills will fire a salute and "Wacht am Rhein," will be sung by all the people. The emperor and guests will then inspect the monument, after which they will proceed to Rudesheim, on the banks of the Rhine, opposite Bingham, where a reception will be given, after which the emperor and party will review the steam flotilla on the Rhine representing the passenger travel and commercial traffic of that river. In addition to those already mentioned the following distinguished persons will be present: Count von Moltke, Baron von Manteuffel, Herwart von Sittlerdt, minister of war, Von Bronzons and Von Schellenderff, chief of the armaments.

Judge Ray's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The resignation of Judge Ray, the chief of the division of postal laws and regulations of the postoffice department, has been tendered to the postmaster general, and will probably be accepted. Judge Ray occupies a somewhat peculiar position in the department, being the head of a division which has not been created by congress, but which has become established by usage of the office. In this position he was called on to give opinions on legal questions, at the same time that there existed a regular law officer of the department in the person of the assistant attorney general of the department, Judge Freeman. Judge Graham on becoming postmaster general announcing a conflict of opinion between the two law divisions of his department concluded that such a condition of things should not be allowed to continue and so issued an order transferring Judge Ray's division to the assistant attorney general's office, making, but one law division. The personal feeling existing between Judge Ray and Attorney General Freeman, however, was such that the former could not work harmoniously as a subordinate to the latter officer, and so he declined to remain in a subordinate position and tendered his resignation.

A Vessel Stranded.

New York, Sept. 27.—A steamer on special

that the steamer Zetterkam, of the Netherland-American steam navigation company, stranded at noon today, in Berjaac, and lies in a bad condition. Berjaac has numerous sand banks, on one of which the Zetterkam lies stranded. The general agent of the Netherland-American navigation company said the spot in which the vessel stranded is about two hours distant from Zirkizo. He received the following dispatch this afternoon: "The Rotterdam is stranded. Passengers are landed. The vessel's saving is dubious."

A Dandy Swindler.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—In August last an Englishman came here from Liverpool and began business as a produce shipper to England. He showed letters from the best houses in England ordering goods and got all he wanted. He raised \$25,000 from notes on bank on the strength of bills of lading and the drafts were duly honored when presented in Liverpool. The next shipment was on the 14th inst. and he got advances from the same bank of \$30,000, also on bills of lading. It is now discovered that Dewey is a swindler, for he has passed forged bills of lading in Boston and New York for advances then to large amounts. One bank in Boston is swindled out of \$30,000 and the agents of the Bristol produce house in New York out of over \$20,000. Produce merchants of London, Ont., are also defrauded out of 1,000 boxes of cheese, for which they held forged securities in New York. The total amount absconded with it is feared is at least \$100,000. Detectives are after him and a large reward has been offered. He is supposed to be in the eastern states.

A Serious Accident.

DULUTH, Sept. 27.—There was a collision on the St. Paul & Duluth road this afternoon, twenty-five miles south of this city. A North Pacific engine was coming from North Pacific Junction to Fond du Lac, and when half way between Greeley and Fond du Lac, coming down grade, ran into a St. Paul & Duluth freight train. The men on the engine jumped for life. Both engines and several cars were badly wrecked. Fireman E. A. Ludlow, of the freight, had his collar bone broken, and was otherwise injured, and the fireman of the single engine, Wallace, has an arm broken and sustained other injuries. Several others whose names were not learned were injured, but not seriously. The injured men were taken to St. Paul. An order was given to Conductor Fraser to wait at Greeley and through his carelessness the accident happened.

Rural Pugilism.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 27.—Two Frenchmen, Lavier and LaChapelle, arranged a prize fight on the shore of the lake for Monday. As they were about to begin the first round, the parish priest drove up, rushed through the crowd and ordered the pugilists, under pain of excommunication to cease fighting. The men were dressed. Some of the crowd expressed indignation in words uncomplimentary to the priest. This led to new complications and resulted in a match being arranged for the following evening between two men named Martin and Roach. The battle took place and lasted twenty-five minutes. Martin was worsted.

Parnell Reported Shot.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily Chronicle has issued a postscript stating that there is great excitement in Dublin owing to a rumor that an Orangeman shot at Parnell. There appears to be some truth in the report. At any rate it is certain that Parnell is wounded. It is stated that the ball went through his body. Another account says the affair was an accident. No further details have been received. A dispatch from Duggan, county Tyrone, states that a covered car containing supposed Parnellites was fired into but the occupants not hurt. This probably explains the rumor that Parnell was shot.

Base Ball Yesterday.

Chicago: Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
New York: Detroit, 10; New York, 2.
Cincinnati: Metropolitans, 3, Cincinnati, 0.
Louisville: Eclipse, 6, Athletics, 3.
Columbus: Columbus, 4; Balto, 2.
St. Louis: St. Louis, 6; Allegheny, 2.
Providence: Providence, 2; Buffalo, 4.
Boston: Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Brooklyn: Actives and Brooklyn played seven innings without a count, when the game was called owing to darkness.

The Omaha Shoot.

OMAHA, Sept. 27.—The presentation of prizes to the competitors in the rifle contest at Fort Omaha occurred today at the range. General Howard, General Manager Kimball and a large number of officers and civilians with ladies were present. General Howard made the presentation of the United States gold medal to Sergeant Stay, of the Ninth infantry, for the best record in three days in the contest for a place in the department team. The department staff badge in the individual skirmish match was awarded to Lieutenant Merriam, Fourth infantry.

Alfonso's Coloncy.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The newspapers generally deprecate an exhibition on the part of the people of anything like open resentment upon the occasion of King Alfonso's arrival, owing to his acceptance of the coloncy of the regiment of Uhlans. Temps expresses an opinion that Bismarck intended by the appointment of Alfonso to a coloncy, to prepare a cool reception for the king in France, and urges the Parisians by their conduct, to upset those calculations.

Heads Recovered.

HONG KONG, Sept. 27.—The head of Captain Revere, commander of the French forces in Conquin, together with the heads of thirty soldiers killed in making a sortie from Tanoi in Ysy last, have been recovered.

The Jeannette Martyrs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—It is expected at the navy department that Lieutenant Barber, who was sent to Siberia to assist in the Jeannette search, and who was afterwards ordered to bring

to America the bodies of Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler and Jerome Collins, will leave Irkutsk about the first of November next, and will reach the United States with the bodies some time in January.

A Louisiana Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The Times-Democrat Opelousa special: Wm. McNeilly, from McComb City, an engineer on Payne's plantation, was shot dead by a man named Lane, engaged by Payne as a first-class mechanic. Lane's work was unsatisfactory, and McNeilly had some words with him about the amount he should receive, when Lane killed him. A posse is in pursuit of Lane.

Returning Journalists.

GARRISON, M. T., Sept. 28.—The journalists of the Villard excursion, in charge of Mr. Smally, returned yesterday evening from Batte City where they went to visit the great copper and silver mines of the territory. They were humorously entertained at Deer Lodge by Mr. Miles, editor of the New Northwest and the ladies of his family to a party. The boys are all well and will arrive in St. Paul next Monday morning.

Bye Bye, Alf.

HAMBURG, Sept. 27.—Alfonso has left for Brussels. The crown prince Frederick William and Prince William accompanied him to the railway station and bade him a cordial farewell. Alfonso thanked them for the warmth of this welcome and expressed a hope that he would soon have the pleasure of welcoming the members of the imperial family in Spain.

Wedding Bells.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The city is in a peevish excitement this morning, the occasion being the marriage of the daughter of the lord mayor to M. Antiken. The bells of St. Paul have rung for the first time in connection with a marriage service. After the wedding breakfast was served at the Mansion House, 300 being present. The wedding was the third in St. Paul's since 1878.

Bradlaugh's Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Bradlaugh has addressed a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, in which he declares he will again demand his seat in the house of commons on the reassembling of parliament, and charges Northcote with causing all the mischief that has grown out of the continued violation of his (Bradlaugh's) rights.

The Korean Embassy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Korean embassy were today tendered the freedom of the city by Mayor Edson. One of the ambassadors made a brief speech of thanks for the courtesies extended them, and said it far exceeded their expectations. He hoped the people might henceforth be as one people. The embassy were then driven across the Brooklyn bridge.

General Hancock's Condition.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Sept. 27.—Dr. Robert Murray, medical director on Gen. Hancock's staff, says the general is much better today. An abscess is forming above the knee, but no serious result is apprehended. The general might be said, in fact, to be already convalescent.

A Lake Collision.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 27.—The schooner R. Halloran, of Toledo, ran into the schooner Pilot of Manitowish last night, and is now afloat on the lake, the schooner Pilot being so badly damaged that she had to abandon the Halloran and make for Milwaukee.

A Sailor Killed.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—While the barge Raynor was crossing Saginaw Bay yesterday the aft broke letting the boom fall instantly killing John Lynn. He was 22 years old and shipped at Alpena.

Troops for China.

ALGIERS, Sept. 27.—Two French transports sailed for Tonquin with a battalion of the foreign legion and two companies of sharpshooters; total, 2,000 men.

Sueliman Pasha Murdered.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 27.—It is reported that Sueliman Pasha, recently appointed governor of district in Soudan, has been murdered by Arabs.

United We Stand.

The telephone wires are now comp ete between Bismarck and Kanan and the first message was sent Wednesday afternoon, consisting of congratulations from the TRIBUNE to the Pioneer. The inter-metropolitan exchange works to a charm, the voice and articulation being carried with more distinction than within the limits of this city even, where it was supposed, to work to perfection.

The Mandan department of the exchange promises to be a financial success to the company as will be seen by the following list of subscribers there:

First National Bank.
Miller & Briggs.
Hager Bros.
Mandan Times.
Mandan Pioneer.
Dr. O. F. King.
Dr. J. W. Cox.
J. C. Clark.
J. C. Clark—Residence.
Frank J. Mead—residence.
Frank J. Mead.
Parzins & Gerard.
Bargenhimer & Taylor.
Peoples & Shields.
Ellison & Johnson.
Inter Ocean Hotel.
J. B. Smith.
C. C. Mitchell.
J. C. Brown.

The Princeton Union proclaims this intricate conundrum: "Did ever occur to the size of soul, insinuating whiff who put in the Du du news that he is an 'egregious ass'?" To the present writing the size of soul insinuating whiff has not promulgated its reply.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

Burling County Wins This and Some Prize at the Cincinnati Exposition.

And the Name of Bismarck Once More Goes Over the Wires With Vicory.

The Real Estate Market is Brigring and Yesterday's Sales Were Many.

A Number of Young Sioux Arrive From Standing Rock on Route to Se 100.

Another Section of the Villard Train Returns From the Pacific Coast.

The Gold Medal.

THE TRIBUNE received a telegram from J. A. Field, yesterday, stating that McKenzie & Coffin's display of Burling county products had been awarded the gold medal at the Cincinnati exposition, where the entire continent was represented in hot, unwavering strife for the honors. Now, then, where can Bismarck and Burling county, which are always hand in hand with all other sections of Dakota, find more fields to conquer? Burling has gained the banner from all competing counties in the northwest, and has been known as the banner county since the Minneapolis fair of 1882; she again WENT FIVE HUNDRED MILES

to show the people of the continent what could be raised on the fertile farms of Dakota, and again her valiant representatives, McKenzie & Coffin, through the indefatigable Farmer Wallace, carried away the honors in the form of a far more beautiful banner than the first.

Now comes the gladdening news that the display of products from Burling county in the great national exposition at Cincinnati outshone all others in elegance and substance, and the committee was quick to award it the handsome gold medal, which forever proclaims this to be the king of the vegetable and grain producing countries. This glory is not alone for Bismarck, IT BELONGS TO DAKOTA,

the queen of all the empires of the earth. Burling county is but a portion of this wonderful producing territory, separated from her sister counties by imaginary lines, and when she wins a crowning victory it but adds one more gem to the gleaming diadem which Dakota wears as the recognition of all peoples and every clime. And when her capital city comes to the front with a mark of honor and esteem from the entire nation, surely the people of every nook and corner, city, hamlet and glen of her illimitable domain should share the joy. The fact is now brought plainly before the nation and the world that Burling county has won

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM

at an agricultural exposition where the entire continent was represented, and that Bismarck, the capital city of Dakota, is also the county seat of the gold medal county. While speaking of this last vexing victory for Bismarck, the names of those men to whose ceaseless labors the honors are due should be given special prominence. As has a ready been stated the display which bears away the gold medal was made by

MCKENZIE & COFFIN

with the aid of such gallant workers as Farmer Wallace and J. A. Field, the latter gentleman keeping constant vigil over the precious offerings of our almost virgin soil all the time they have been in Cincinnati. McKenzie & Coffin went down deep into the pockets for the necessary funds to gather and transport the display and keep it at the exposition, and their names will be remembered long after the medal is buried beneath the rubbish and dust of time.

Criminal Carelessness.

In a certain alley in the city of Bismarck, at the rear of a certain hostelry, there is depicted a piece of carelessness which although unintentional is dangerously criminal. A barrel of ashes is to be seen, in which hotcoals have been observed several times, and into which heated ashes are thrown daily. Within a few feet of this unsafe open barrel, stands another barrel filled with kerosene, the head of which is open and the oil is exposed to the treachery of sparks, burning matches and the incendiary. From the kerosene barrel for several feet, a path-way of oil has been spilled upon the ground and taken all in all, no better trap for the destruction of the city could be devised by the most villainous house burner. The flames of the responsible parties are not given because it is well known that they are unconscious of the danger that lurks at their door, and if those who are liable to have large amounts of kerosene about their premises will investigate matters, no further warning will be necessary.

Advanced Civilization.

One of the most striking marks of the advancing civilization of the day which has been brought to the people of Bismarck for some time, was the arrival of twenty-nine Indians in the city yesterday afternoon, who were on their way to St. Mary's training school at Fehaville, Ill. They were under the guardianship of Brother Telio, who says that he considers them the brightest set of young Indians that ever left an agency. Among the number are the sons of Sitting Bull and 333 Saw, two bright, intelligent men, and the remainder of the young bucks seem to recognize the superior look of these descendants of two great chiefs.

These boys are now going to school. They want to learn the white man's ways, and while the young pale faces. Americans may give them a little of the "Pants" and "Pants," and tell "Backwards" to go forward, and "Zas Zorns" if he is a fool, and make "Clou" rain a few briny tears, yet these noble youths will return and be their comrades of the greatest of the

white. They will settle down upon quiet farms and their arrows, war clubs and tomahawks, will be kept only as relics of their untutored ancestors. Then will the poor red man, who has so long been looked upon with pity, scorn, or fear be ranked among the peaceful, progressive people of the earth, and instead of "Rain-in-the-face," "Backwards," "Pantsmen" and "Pants," they will have more sensible and euphonious names, such as Smith, Brown, John and Dennis—yes their names may be Dennis. The following is a list of names of the boys who went through last evening, as they are in Indian and English:

INDIAN.	ENGLISH.
Wa Myhe	Louis Sitting Bull.
Easton Tapa	Peter Black Hawk.
Chackia	Suspenders.
Ohakte	Lawrence.
Poghe	Meinrad.
Minigo	Isadore.
Itaipoo	C. and.
Obista-aka	Enerau.
Wahomashini	Manrose.
Tamahica	Wm. Barze.
Pute Kaxas	Charles Manning.
Mazakasa	Samuel Godereau.
"uweya	Joseph.
Kesta Keya	Backwards.
Wasimeneas	George Fleats.
Pyo Huta	Medicine.
Ok sika	The Boy.
Tasapi Sapa	Edward.
Wasicaa Cinea	George Fratt.
Wakela	Chas. Marshall.
Chnac	Samuel Halsey.
Wakaya (Monni)	Stephen.
Indian	English.
Hohobuja Wicasta	Nancy Beniver.
Cotka	Andrew Ohaka.
Cetau	Hawk.
Caika	Left Hand.
He Yoha	Has Horns.
Jaha Caniya	Pointing Eyes.
Wa na Kitati	Helper.

The "Edwin Forest" Palace.

The magnificent excursion coach, "Edwin Forrest," reached Bismarck yesterday afternoon, on its return trip from the National Park and Rocky mountains. This coach is the property of the Worcester Excursion Car company of Worcester, Mass., and the following is a list of the happy excursionists who were on board:

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Houghton, and Misses Mabel and Nellie Houghton, and Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Plummer, of Worcester, Mass., A. Albert H. Blanchard and Miss Francis Blanchard, of Brookfield; A. H. Harris, of Hopdale; W. H. Hutchinson, of Lynn; Hon. E. H. Lathrop and Dr. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield; and Miss Lottie C. Munroe; Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Marble, and Miss Nellie Marble, of Worcester.

A TRIBUNE reporter was piloted through the car by Jerome Marble, president of the excursion car company, and its many admirable features pointed out. It is one of the hand-somest and most complete coaches ever seen on the North Pacific road, and although not quite as costly as the "Railway Age," is equally convenient. It is arranged expressly for excursion parties, and is a traveling palace hotel. The party have been over the Rocky mountains, and suspended at the rear of the car were the bodies of elk, antelope, buffalo and mountain sheep, which had been killed during their hunts. Seven buffalo were captured, numerous ducks, geese, plover and other tender fowl were served upon the table during the trip. In the National Park the Worcesterites passed several very pleasant days gazing at the spouting geysers, boiling springs and goblin land. They remained in Bismarck during the afternoon, and left for Steele last evening, where they will skirmish the country for game.

Real Estate Reaction.

For several weeks the real estate market has been at a standstill, and some whose spinal columns needed stiffening, predicted a steady decline in prices. But the last few days have been the brightest since the capital boom, and yesterday's sales outnumbered those of any day for over two months. Since the brick mills have been in operation and the question of building material has been settled, large brick blocks have been started and are now in process of construction on nearly every corner in the city. Now that these large edifices are showing their heads above the ground, people have become more than ever convinced that this is the city yet to be of all the country west of the Red river and east of the Rocky mountains. The following transactions were made yesterday, and are taken from O. W. Bennett's calendar alone, while the numerous other dealers also report a lively day: Geo. P. Flannery to O. W. Bennett lots 23 and 24, block 12, Coffin's addition, for \$450.

J. T. McGivern to William Magroff, lots 15 and 16, block 76 McKenzie & Coffin's addition, for \$450.

O. W. Bennett to E. H. Bly, lots 13 to 16, block 13 Coffin's addition, for \$80.0.

Geo. P. Walker to E. H. Bly, lots 7 to 12, block 13 Coffin's addition, for \$1,250.

Geo. P. Flannery to Victor Oullette, lots 12 and 13, block 5, Coffin's addition, for \$250.

L. A. Gilbert to Frank Donnelly, lots 5 and 6, block 42, N. P. 2d addition, for \$2,500.

Bert Green to Frank A. Castle, lots 6 and 7, block 4, Coffin's addition, for \$400.

Robert Green to O. M. Bennett, lots 21 and 22, block 4, Coffin's addition, \$850.

Geo. Detenmece to D. O. Wickham, 6 acres of land in sec. 20, T 139, R 80, for \$1,000.

Bismarck Tiling.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the brick yard and pressed brick mill of McLean & Cameron, east of the city, yesterday, and found the large steam engine puffing away while the faithful machine was turning out pressed brick at the rate of six per minute. In company with Mr. McLean, the refuse brick of the yard was examined, and here was found the most valuable of all the rich products of the clay. The brick which had been near the fire were burned to such an extent that they are melted, and run into one conglomerate mass, in which state they harden. This demonstrated the fact that this valuable clay can be turned into tiling of the finest quality, for upon attempting to break the hard enec material it was found to be as impenetrable as iron, and had a sharp metallic ring. If Mr. McLean takes advantage of this recent discovery he will soon be manufacturing the very best tiling within the limits of the capital city.

THE DAKOTA QUESTION

Of the Dakota capital question the *Dakota Tribune* has this to say: "The Dakota capital question would be reduced to a plane of ridiculous contention were it not enveloped by the dignity of supreme court process and was not well on its way toward the supreme court of the United States. This aspect of litigation in the highest court of the land gives it a standing that protects it from ridicule. Nevertheless, it bears on the face of it much of the unimpeachable stamp of childish pugnacity and folly. Bismarck is undoubtedly the accredited capital and will be so confirmed by the opinion of the United States supreme court. Yankton is only a source of the removal of the distinction of being the capital of the territory, and the bitterness she feels leads her into playing the role of obstructionist, a role that finds some excuse in the final decision of Judge Egerton. Like a child that has been deprived of its toy, Yankton pouts and scolds and refuses to play; it has wanted to take its own and go home ever since the capital commissioners located the capital at Bismarck, and now crying it says the commissioners are an illegal set anyhow. Reverse the case, and suppose the commissioners had located the capital at Yankton! That case would be the very opposite of the case we are now discussing. They are an illegal set! Never."

Judge Egerton delivers an elaborate opinion in which he finds that the capital of the great territory of Dakota has been illegally taken away from Yankton, and further in the same line of reasoning, that it should remain situated down upon one side or rather in one corner of the territory. We believe the decision of Judge Egerton will not stand long when it comes before the supreme court of the United States, where it must go. There is no reason in it and possibly as little legal foundation as reason. The decision occasions little concern outside of Yankton and southern Dakota. Bismarck especially is calm, confident the decision will be overruled and as Judge Egerton's decision declares the commissioners were illegally appointed, receiving their functions from no higher power than themselves and therefore not empowered to act, the fact that would have been found out long before they acted and before they could have traveled the territory over at public expense to examine other localities than Yankton for the permanent establishment of the capital of Dakota. They could not have done it. They could not have taken upon themselves the responsibility of relocating the capital without being assured of a high power in territorial authority that their own power to act was conveyed through legal force and extended in its scope to the requirements of the cities to which they were appointed. They proceeded to act by the power vested in them, not seeing nor caring to transcend the powers specified in the terms of their appointment. Having acted faithfully and fairly, the terms of the location having been entered into and the work begun and partially carried through of erecting the capital buildings, it is no time now for Yankton or Yankton's court to step in and declare the whole transaction illegal."

The *Chicago Tribune* speaks fairly: "The name Dakota, we are not entitled, since the name implies a purely white population, a great railroad, no less than a great farming and stock-growing country intersected by railroads. We are entitled to the name South Dakota, this and nothing more, so far as the name has any value. To assume this position will give general satisfaction north and south. It will prove to North Dakota that our movements are not antagonistic, and that while asserting our own rights, we are not inclined to infringe upon the rights of others."

The *Central Pacific* begins its contribution to the following: "In 1873, the business men of a year of sad memories, the larger business interests of the country were prostrated and the most apparent cause of the prostration was the collapse of the North Pacific railroad scheme. The editorials of leading American and European journals of that time, could not have been more made for the President. The name of the party now, 'Dakota,' was the sum and substance of them all. Dakota was a reckless, rainless desert, covered with snow and increased in frost for seven months of the year; Montana was a desert thrown up into jagged hills and mountains—a great waste of raw material; and the whole scheme of mining ocean to ocean with an additional and wily supercilious claim of steel running through a region of reputed ice and snow was shown to have been a gone mac. Ten years have elapsed since then. Few days since the golden spike was laid, and the long-expected northwestern connection with the Pacific will have been officially completed. The echoes of the howls of which that spike was driven to its place will be heard around the world. The enterprise foredoomed to failure is already an assured success and one of the greatest successes in the world's history of material progress. 'Barren Dakota' is today thickly covered with wheat in the stacks awaiting the threshers. Oats, barley and other grains and nearly a

the vegetables have been found to thrive there abundantly, and the tide of emigration to that region surpasses computation. 'Arid Montana' is daily shipping carloads of choice cattle and sheep to the eastern markets and Europe, and her mines are just beginning to yield her untold wealth of gold and silver. And the grand unexplored empire where roams the Oregon is just beginning to make good its seeming extravagant claims upon the world's surplus labor and capital."

Of the decision of Judge Egerton and its effect upon Bismarck the *Pioneer Press* says: "There seems to be little for Bismarck to worry over. There is no certainty whatever that the supreme court will sustain the decision; and, if it does, the ingenious theory of Gov. Orway, that the repeal of the ordinance fixing the capital at Yankton leaves it in his power to designate the temporary seat of government, will have to be considered. This is not without force, and, if valid, leaves the matter in statu quo until a regular or special session of the legislature shall be held. Meantime the capital buildings will be pushed to completion, and nothing seems so probable, when a meeting of the legislature shall be held, as a compromise that will leave to Bismarck the honor of being the capital."

EDITOR McCULLOUGH, of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, has been east and returns home surprised at Yankton's strength in the east. He remarks, also, that as fresh as a daisy in Chicago and looking as young as he did twenty years ago, he is astonishing now Sammy as his strength. He must be a perfect Goia. It is said his mind is a little paralyzed, but his brain is as active as ever. As he is to foot the democratic campaign bills in New York this year, his purse will probably be as light as his platform before November '88."

THE BON HOMME COUNTY fair has been postponed, owing to other affairs in the neighborhood, occurring on the same date. The time has been fixed for October 9, 10 and 11.

Disgrace and Death.

Boston, Sept. 22.—September 4, Field P. Jenks, a well known cotton broker, hired a room in the Tremont House, and during the day took four bottles of patent medicine containing a large proportion of opium. He was found nearly lifeless and died on the 6th. An inquiry was begun into the affair, and the first discovery was a note which he got some time ago, and which was a forgery. Other forgeries were discovered in rapid succession, and it was also found that he had appropriated and squandered \$6,500 in cash which had been entrusted to his guardianship by elderly females. The signature to the note was that of T. E. Warfield, of Oakdale, which was also paid to another note for \$4,400. Besides these it was ascertained that he also negotiated a note of \$6,400 bearing the forged signature of S. Blaisdell, Jr., of Holyoke, and another of \$6,300 bearing the forged signature of William Potter, of Taunton. The aggregate of fraudulent papers is \$18,000. Unfortunate cotton speculations were undoubtedly the cause.

Work of a Brute.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 22.—A Newman special to the constitution gives an interview with the boy White, who was stolen by Ogletree, now so notorious for stealing boys. The Constitution previously gave the details of Ogletree's abduction of Charlie Gilman from Atlanta, and of three other boys from Hardless county, all of whom he subjected to beastly treatment before they escaped. The abduction of the Allen White around the county, and many parties were in pursuit of the rascal. A couple of days since he was so closely pursued, that he fled the boy in a fence corner and moved out himself. When found the boy was nearly dead from fright and want of food. He said the man approached him August 29 and telling him he owned a mill in Tennessee wanted him to work. The story of rambling through the swamps, repeated chastisements and personal abuse baffled description. The country will still be scouring for Ogletree, who manages to keep ahead.

The Gem City Burned.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—About 2 o'clock this morning the handsome passenger steamer *Gem City*, which has been in winter quarters for two weeks, was wrecked to the water edge. The boat lay at the foot of Dorcas street and the flames were seen some time before the alarm was turned in and the fire spread too quickly for the department to be of any service, and in less than three-quarters of an hour from the time the fire started the boat was destroyed. Only the hull, which is of iron, and the machinery remain. The *Gem City* was built two years ago and plied between St. Louis and St. Paul. It was the fastest boat on the upper river and belonged to the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet company, Commodore David, president. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Two of the company's barges were also burned; insured for almost the full value.

The Web Being Woven.

Bridgewater, Conn., Sept. 22.—At the corner's inquest at Stratford, in the Rose Clark Ambler case, Prof. Whitley, of Yale College, who made a microscopic examination of Lewis' carriage robe, testified that he found a small spot of blood corpuscles, which might be those of human blood, but certainly not of cattle, horse, sheep or swine, nor might be dog or rabbit. He also examined a shirt belonging to Lewis, on the bosom of which was stains of blood mixed with saliva. He also found blood on a stick found in Lewis' bar. He took back to New Haven a cushion belonging to Lewis' carriage for examination. The testimony points strongly to Lewis as the murderer.

St. Paul Dispatch: Floods in Texas, drought in New York and New England, frost in the prairie states, snow in the mountains, yellow fever in Florida and Butler in Massachusetts—all at one time. This is a great country.

Too thick uncered thing said to cause an unnatural redness of the face and nose. Poor, a uncered whispy is named for a great many things it is not guilty of.

By Telegram

Teller Respectfully Declines.

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 22.—An executive order issued at Bismarck by the governor was served on James H. Teller, secretary of Dakota and brother of the secretary of the interior, authorizing, directly and orders him to move his office, books, records, papers, seal and all public property in his possession to Bismarck, except legislative furniture and the territorial library. The order is dated on the 11th and was served on the 22d, to be obeyed in fifteen days from date. Teller, in reply, under a long letter to Orway, which is as complete a legal document as the most carefully drawn lawyer's brief, declines to obey the order, taking the grounds that before any decision from the court on the subject in case of dispute regarding the location of the seat of government the secretary is the judge of the situation and that he is subject only to order from the United States government, as he is the custodian of government property. In the absence of judicial ruling he holds that he is competent to decide whether or not the change is legal. He says in any event he is subject to removal by order, but such order must come from the head to which it is properly subordinate. Referring to the decision of Judge Egerton deciding the capital commission act unconstitutional, Teller says: "As a sworn officer of the government I recognize the peculiar obligation to regard not only the letter but the spirit of the law, and as this decision is the law initially reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction, I cannot consent to be a party to any act which will appear to disregard it." He therefore declines to obey the order and wishes to be understood as having no personal interest in this controversy. "The books of the auditor's office were taken from Yankton this morning, by order of Gov. Orway. Judge Egerton being absent, no injunction on the proceedings could be instituted."

New York Democracy.

New York, Sept. 24.—An audience that filled the large hall of Cooper's Institute assembled this evening at a call in the interest of democratic harmony in this city. Many prominent democrats were upon the platform. D. Dudley Field was nominated chairman and enthusiastically received. He said the meeting had been called for the purpose of bringing about harmony among the democrats of this city, as the existence of dissensions in their ranks seriously endangered the success of the party in the future. The republican party could not be displaced as long as the democrats of this state were not united. Chas. A. Dana and Joseph Pulitzer, editors of the *Sun* and the *World*, respectively, were among the list of vice presidents. Resolutions were presented by Congressman Potter calling upon all democrats to lay aside their differences and unite against the common enemy, and denouncing all leaders and organizations who neglected to carry the resolution into effect. A committee was appointed to present the resolutions to the convention at Buffalo, and urge upon the democratic masses the necessity of harmonious action. Congressman Donahoe made a stirring speech, congratulating the convention upon the strength and interest manifested by democrats so early in the canvass.

The Pittsburg Row.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—From indications tonight the grand regatta which will be inaugurated here tomorrow, to continue four days, will exceed the greatest expectations of its projectors. The prizes, which are larger than ever given by any similar event in the country this season, have drawn together an immense flock of entries, aggregating 131 persons, including ten four-oared, twenty-six professionals for single scull races, twelve veterans and twenty local oarsmen. In the professional single scull race all the principals, oarsmen of the country are here excepting Hanlan and Courtney, and the latter is expected in the morning. Hanlan is entered, but nothing has been heard from him for several weeks, and it is very probable that he will not be here to start.

Swindling in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Robert E. Graham, of the Bell & Manufacturing company, was arrested for abuse of the mails. The associates of Graham were not arrested, being absent. The concern advertised to furnish light work for ladies and young men at their own names. The work consisted of coloring photographs and mounting them upon glass and the materials necessary, called the outfit, was charged for at the rate of two or three dollars. The firm claimed that twenty to thirty dollars per week could easily be made. The company's mail sometimes reached three hundred letters per day.

China's Reply.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Times*, says the reply of the government of China to the memorandum proposals of the French government for the settlement of the Tonquin difficulty, which were telegraphed to Peking by Marquis Tseng, have just been received. It is said the response favors the theory of division and neutral zone in Tonquin. The *Times* dispatch states that it is not likely that France will reply favorably to this counter proposition. Everything, however, points to an amicable favorable solution of the question at issue, and there will be friendly intervention solicited by both nations.

Sharon's Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—It is stated on good authority that Neilson, acting as attorney for Miss Aggie Hill against Senator Sharon, declines to assume any responsibility in respect to the authenticity of the alleged marriage contract published some days ago. Miss Hill claims under the contract to be the legitimate wife of the senator, and as such preferred against him the charge of adultery previously telegraphed. She entrusted Neilson with a copy of this contract, with instructions to publish it, which he did over her signature, but beyond the assertions of his client he does not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of the document.

A Denial From Billings.

New York, Sept. 24.—The following was received from Frederick Billings: "Today I have just received your telegram of yesterday giving the substance of an article in the *New York papers* which is utterly without foundation. I had no communication either verbally or written with Mr. Gould about North Pacific stocks. I have not said they were selling too high, and have not sold a share of my large holding. To a person who said to me that Gould was going to go into a pool to buy North Pacific, I replied that it was not in my line to go into Wall Street pools, and I did not trust them. I was very busy at the time and turned off the person quite abruptly. My faith in the North Pacific is stronger than ever. The floating debt when added to the bonded debt will not make a total debt of more than \$81,000,000 or \$82,000,000 per mile, and that for a road laid with steel rails and magnificent equipment, and having a great and grand will be a small burden. (Signed) FREDERICK BILLINGS."

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The Sullied Missionary.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Shaw, the British missionary, who was subjected to indignities by the French in Madagascar, landed today at Plymouth. He states that during the illness of the late Parkman, the English consul, he charged many of the duties of the consulate while he was unable to increase the claim toward him. Shaw has been advised to file a claim of 10,000 pounds damages against the French government. He hopes to return to Madagascar to resume his missionary labors.

The Navigators.

DUBLIN, Sept. 24.—The re-opening of the proclamation of the government for holding the holding of meetings in the counties of Clare and Limerick, on Sunday several thousand persons, assisted by a priest, gathered in Kiltown, county Clare, and attempted to hold an Irish National League meeting. A large police force was present and prevented the organization of the meeting. The magistrate read the prohibitory proclamation and the crowd dispersed, uttering groans for the queen and shouting "God save Ireland!"

Indian Commission.

REGINA, N. W. T., Sept. 24.—Senator Vest and Representative Maginnis, of the United States Indian commission after satisfactory council with the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines left North Western territory and were received at the line by Major Shurtliff and a detachment of mounted police, treated with international courtesy and escorted to the Canadian Pacific. Their labors being now over they will return to the states via Winnipeg.

Massachusetts Greenbackers.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The greenbackers state central committee met tonight with a full attendance. Bryant's apostasy was discussed. He was considered as actuated by personal hostility to Butler. The committee say that Butler is true to greenback principles, and make no account of his saying that the party is dead. They do not fear anything like a stampede to Boynton. Tomorrow's convention will have about four hundred delegates and will doubtless nominate Butler for governor, with the remainder of the ticket greenbackers.

Review by Wilhelm.

LAMBURO, Sept. 24.—Emperor William and his royal guests were early in the field this morning, viewing the ordinary maneuvers of the troops, which will continue for three days. In addressing the army officers on the conclusion of the review and manoeuvres, the emperor said: "I thank the commanders of the forces and the men for their calmness in all points of the maneuvers. It is joy and honor to me to see the Fourth army corps once again. Probably it is the last time I shall see you. One makes no plans at my age."

A Lost Steamer.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—The steamer *Continental* which sank yesterday in Hickman's bend an account of which is reported from Memphis, was owned by the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet company, but was making a trip to New Orleans on the Anchor Line. She had a cargo of a thousand tons of miscellaneous freight and a thousand barrels of flour for New Orleans, all of which was insured here. The boat was valued at \$50,000. Insured for \$24,000 in Cincinnati offices.

Jewelry Robbery.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—It was discovered during yesterday that the jewelry store of F. Roschewich had been robbed the night before of some \$15,000 worth of goods, as near as can be estimated by a hasty inventory of the stock. The work was done by experienced burglars and excited astonishment as the store is on Woodward avenue, one of the leading business streets of the city. The thieves attempted to crack the safe.

The "Thunderer's" Opinion.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Times* says: "We are convinced that France cannot obtain Tonquin without war with China, but she may have Anam with full right to make commercial settlements in Tonquin without any further trouble. Until France and China grasp this, we hardly see that any opportunity exists for the friendly services of a third party."

Negro Shot.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 24.—News Galmer special: At Simpsonville this morning Willis Johnson was fatally shot by Moses Newsum, both colored. It is said the negroes had been holding secret meetings for some unknown purpose and that Johnson had divulged the secrets of the organization. Newsum and a number of other blacks have been arrested.

They Arrive at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—About half of the Villaro North Pacific excursionists arrived here at noon today on the return trip. They spent the afternoon in a visit to Pullman and left this evening for the east. Villard declined to be interviewed relative to the Washington, North Pacific stocks.

Rose Ambler's Murder.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 24.—At the hearing in the Rose Ambler case this afternoon Mrs. E. Osborne testified that Lewis told her he was up all day and part of the night on the Sunday of the murder. Lewis previously testified that he retired at his usual time.

A Negro Stabbed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—Times-Democrat St. Louis special: Edmund Tued was fatally stabbed by Julius Thomas. Tued had been showing attentions to Thomas' wife. A colored.

Foolish Farmer Murdered.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Commercial-Gazette New Albany special: News is received of a horrible murder and robbery near Salem, Washington county, Thursday night. Thos. Johnson, a young farmer, had been to the fair and carelessly displayed money. On the way home he was attacked and beaten to death. Two pistol shot wounds were found in him and all his money was gone. The murderers are not arrested yet.

A farmer at Lebanon, Mich., who counts his acres by the hundred, went into a store and asked for 5 cents' worth of the poorest tea, at the same time remarking, "Mother can't do without it, and I am young and as long as she lives she is not to be without tea."

IMPORTANCE OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The Chicago Inter Ocean Pictures It in Glowing and Truthful Colors.

The practical completion of the North Pacific railroad, so graphically described by a correspondent of the *Inter Ocean* who was present at the event by the Villaro party, on which occasion most fitting words were spoken, which are published in the columns of the *Sunday Inter Ocean*. The importance of this great trunk line was not exaggerated. Indeed, no one can comprehend a subject so vast. Even comparisons fail. The Suez canal stands as one of the seven wonders of the modern world. It shortens the route of travel between the far east and Europe, revolutionizing oriental commerce, but crossing the continent of America has revolutionized, and will still more change, a still vaster volume of traffic.

While the North Pacific is one of three or four supreme great routes of transportation, it outranks all others in the development of production. It has added and will still more add to the actual wealth of the world as no other one line has done or can do. The Suez Canal facilitated commerce, and that is about all. Along its border have grown up a few feeble towns, but only as the people were needed in connection with the line itself. The same is equally true of the Panama Railroad, and would be of a ship canal across that isthmus. The Union Pacific, beyond Nebraska, runs through a region which irrigates for any ordinary farming. The North Pacific has already an enormous wheat business at both ends, and the development is prodigious in its growth. Pre-eminence in this respect is a distinction of the most exalted character. If he is a benefactor who makes two spears of grass grow where only one grew before, what shall we say of an enterprise which virtually raises millions of bushels of grain where no grain was raised before? And it will not be many years before the varied products of agriculture will be raised to advantage.

Wheat is the first-born child of pioneer enterprise. Less bulky than corn, in proportion to its value, it can stand higher expense for transportation, and grain is the only farm product, which, as a rule, is being properly transported at the present time. From its nature it can stand very rough usage. Summer's heat and winter's frost cannot injure it. It is only necessary to load it into tight boxes on wheels and send it on its way, no matter how long the journey, or what may be the vicissitudes of climate; nor does it matter what side track delays it may experience. It comes out bright and sound. But cattle, dead or alive, need care and attention en route, and as for vegetable, dairy products, fruit, and, in fact, everything the farmer produces except grain, they cannot be transported in the ordinary way from the North Pacific region to market. But it does not follow, by any means, that that region will be debared from market. It will not be many years before butter and cheese, as well as beef and mutton will be shipped in enormous quantities from that region to Chicago, New York and Liverpool. The enterprise which built that road has not exhausted itself, and will not rest until it shall be entirely practicable to do general farming throughout the new northwest. The productive development has, therefore, only just begun, in even the most advanced portion of that region.

The speeches referred to were all timely, and will well repay careful perusal; but Mr. Evans' parenthesis, as he happily called it, is a masterpiece. Its array of facts is something more than a leaf in history. It is, rather, a tablet deserving of permanent preservation. The country should hold in highest honor the men who were not only the path-finders of the far northwest, but whose explorations were in effect the conquest of an empire, added to our national domain without bloodshed, robbery or subjugation. When that region was under diplomatic consideration a threat to fight for it, if necessary, became a popular political war; but those cartridges were all blank. By a kind of blind instinct the American people manifested a great interest in a region as to the real importance of which they knew almost nothing. The enthusiastic determination to extend the boundary to the forty-ninth parallel was due more to a prejudice against Great Britain, than very strong, than to any just conception of the importance of the demand being pressed. Nor can such a conception be formed even now. A new era begins with the driving of the golden spike, an era which baffles all attempts to forecast or measure.

A Profitable Mind.

The representative of the St. Paul Globe who attended the corner stone ceremonies, is entitled to the ribbon. Here is a paragraph from a column article: "I reached the site of the capital, and a splendid site it is, situated upon a hill—almost the highest point near Bismarck and overlooking every building in the city, the Missouri, and Fort Abraham Lincoln. It stands upon a 160 acre lot, of which sixteen acres are to be enclosed for the building and grounds, the rest set off in building lots, the proceeds to go towards the cost of the capital buildings. Mounting the scaffold upon which the ceremonies were to take place, I had a splendid view of the procession as it came winding along, with women in uniform and several flats transformed into bowers of beauty, in which beauty itself reigned in the form of some score of young ladies representing all the goddesses in the mythological calendar. At the right of the capitol, grounds, upon a high mound, was God's Acre, in which rest some dozen poor fellows 'who died in their boots' in the turbulent times when the frontier-man was reader with his rifle than a Donnybrook Irishman with his shillash. The ceremonial of laying the corner stone was soon over, but there was one incident connected with it which should not go unnoticed. Sitting Bull and two of his sub-chiefs and two squaws were on the platform, and Sitting Bull, as is known, made his little speech, 'inspired by the great spirit,' but it is not generally known that the 'Beautiful Feather,' sister of Taurus Secundum, 'made medicine' over the stone. The ceremony was in this way: In the four corners of the box inserted in the stone she placed a sacred bead, and then placing her hand successively on each corner of the stone she blessed it in the name of the great spirit, and who shall say that her blessing was not as effective as that of a robed priest? The other squaw on the platform was Sitting Bull's cousin—a tall, slim woman with regular oval features and quite pleasing expression. If it had not been for the abominable paint—barbarous and disgusting in either white or red women—she would be quite handsome. Sitting Bull him-

self is of medium height, of square, sinuous build and evocative of great strength. His face is remarkable, massive and broad with a heavy projecting brow, showing great brain power, if there is anything in phrenology. The mouth is large but well shaped and the chin heavy and square. I had forgotten to say for the edification of the ladies that Sitting Bull's handsome cousin, who is given to the serious but fashionable habit of painting, is called 'Beautiful Female Buffalo or Beautiful Buffalo Cow.' I do not wish to do the lady an injustice and so must correct my statement that she follows the fashion. She is not really so frivolous. She does not imitate, but the 'old distant' fashionable and refined ladies imitate her. The Indian certainly invented portrait painting or rather face painting."

Damnable, if True.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 22.—Joseph Ritchey, an old citizen of Chauncey, Lawrence county Ill., alleges that he was robbed and his wife killed on a palatial steamer on the Ohio river not long since. Himself and wife were visiting friends in West Virginia and upon their return sojourned a steamer and were robbed by the negro servants of the boat. Just before the craft arrived at Cincinnati pudding was served to Ritchey and his wife and both were taken ill. Upon their arrival at the Queen City emetics effectually cured Ritchey but after four days of horrible torture the lady died. Ritchey is crazed with grief and is hardly able to give an intelligible account of his trouble, but says the captain of the boat refused his protection. On account of his age and the distance from the scene of the outrage no prosecution is contemplated.

A Terrible Accident.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 22.—A terrible accident happened at Woodward shaft, D. L. & W. coal company, at Kingston this afternoon. The shaft, 500 feet deep, has twenty feet of water at the bottom. George Bulge, Thomas Davis and Edward Phillips were working on a platform timbering the shaft fifty feet from the bottom. A piece of timber weighing half a ton fell on the platform while being lowered. It gave way and the four men were precipitated to the bottom, falling into the dump, and were drowned. Philip Harris and Lewis Jones were saved by hanging to a bolt, after crying for help. The men were married except Davis, having large families in destitute circumstances.

Murder and Plunder.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Advices from the Indian Territory say that four men, named Saddle, Tipton, and two brothers named Gray, from the vicinity of Paris, Texas, camped on Big Creek, in the Choctaw nation, to hunt and fish. Last Wednesday night their camp was raided by a party claiming to be a posse in search of horse thieves, and their surrender was demanded. This was refused and a fight ensued, and one of the Gray brothers and Saddle were killed. The other Gray and Tipton escaped. The posse then plundered the camp, taking all their valuables.

They Want It Bad.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22.—The Astoria chamber of commerce telegraphed Villard, president of the North Pacific, asking if he would build the Astoria & Forest Grove railroad, provided they found contractors to take it for \$30,000 per mile, and they to furnish terminal facilities at Astoria. Villard replied that he would build the line if the contractors take it for \$20,000 per mile, payable in first mortgage bonds and \$10,000 per mile in second mortgage bonds, which was all the available funds that the company had at present.

Denies It.

HELENA, Montana, Sept. 22.—The report circulated by certain visitors in the Yellowstone Park of acts of vandalism by soldiers of the president's escort during the late trip is emphatically denied by Gov. Crosby, of Montana, a member of the party, who says General Sheridan's orders were strict in this regard and also as to unnecessary killing of game, and that the orders were carried out to the letter in every respect.

A Villain Lynched.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 22.—Dispatches to the Star report the hanging by lynchers, in Richmond county, of a negro named Archie Johnson, for attempting to outrage a white girl six years of age, the daughter of a highly respectable planter of that county. Johnson was left hanging on a tree, with a placard pinned to his breast bearing the words, "Our wives and daughters must be protected."

The Rain Ended.

DULUTH, Sept. 22.—The long rain ended this morning, but it is cloudy tonight and growing cold fast. The Emma Abbott Opera company tonight closed a four nights' engagement opening at the new Duluth Opera House just finished with a seating capacity of 1,000, and the arrangements are as fine as any house in the northwest. The attendance has been large though it stormed most of the time.

Horse Jockey Killed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—Last night Col. R. L. Strader, the well known horseman, shot and killed Bradford Foster, a negro employee. Strader was told that Foster had turned a stallion in with a valuable filly. He got a shot gun and went to the stable and fired at Foster who started to run but turned and while advancing toward Strader the latter fired twice, killing Foster. Strader gave himself up and was admitted to bail.

The Periodical Alarm.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Constantinople says the authorities are again agitated by the recurrence of a periodical alarm to which they are subject. Suspicion having fallen upon the attendant to the heir of the throne, his chief confidant suddenly and with great secrecy was sent into exile in the interior.

Murdered for Money.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Robert Bruce, a hostler, attacked James Ryan, a sailor, on the street at 3174 at last night, presumably to rob him of \$80, drawn during the day. Ryan's dead body was found early this morning with an ugly gash in the neck. There was no money on his person. Bruce was arrested and admits the murder, but pleads self-defense. No money was found on his person.

A Noted Personage Dead.

OSKOSH, Wis., Sept. 22.—John L. Williams on a son of the late Eleazer W. James, distinguished as the last Dauphin of France, died today at Racine, Wis. Eleazer Williams claimed to be the son of Louis XVI, of France, and was well known here.

a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

STORMS ON THE LAKES

A Day of Death and Disaster on the
Rolling Deep and Destruction of
Property on Shore.

Vessels Wrecked, Lives Lost and
Much Damage Done on the
Great Lakes.

A Storm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A disastrous storm occurred here last night, the velocity of the wind at one time being fifty-four miles an hour. Trees and signboards were blown down, and the unfinished roundhouse of the Rochester and Pittsburgh railway, on the lake shore at South Buffalo, was leveled to the ground, while a fine house on Ferry street was entirely demolished. Large panes of glass in several main street stores were demolished. Several churches were also wrecked. The public bathing houses at York street and several buildings were swept away.

By the high tide. In the first ward a large amount of damage was done. Lumber piles were blown across the streets, damaging houses and fences. About one hundred feet of side track on the Niagara Falls branch of the Central road, at the foot of George street, was washed away, and four Blue Line cars tumbled in the lake and their contents carried away by the waves. Four of the six telegraph wires on the Central road were disabled, and three of the Lake Shore and all of the Grand Trunk wires were rendered useless. The water in the canal slips and harbor rose to a level with the banks. There was a tremendous current in the Buffalo river, and it took several days to tow one vessel to a place of safety. Vessels coming in did not try to make the inner harbor, and were lucky to find shelter under the new breakwater, over which the waves dashed to a terrific height.

The propellers Chicago and Iron Chief and the schooner David Lewis were torn from their moorings at Niagara. Tugs went to their assistance. The high water subsided as quickly as it rose, falling two feet in less than half an hour. Masters of vessels coming in this morning report the wind terrific on the lake. The large York State in tow of the steam barge Buckeye, with wheat from Toledo, broke the tow line, arriving at Buffalo before daylight this morning. The Buckeye was unable to do anything for the barge and came into port alone. At daylight it was reported that a white vessel was ashore near Bay View, with the crew in the rigging. From the description it was ascertained the vessel was the York State. No relief was sent to her up to noon today. A tug will be dispatched this afternoon. Another vessel is ashore at Windmill Point, and the life saving crew have gone to her assistance. She is black and three masted, and is supposed to be the Columbian, but nothing definite could be learned this morning. The floating elevator Marquette broke loose from her moorings in Erie basin.

THE DAMAGE WILL AMOUNT to several hundred dollars to her. It is also reported that she broke the stern of the schooner H. G. Cleveland. E. E. Fitzgerald, bound down from Toledo, lost her canvases, and had a portion of her bulwarks carried away. The arrival here, and her cargo of wheat is thought to be damaged. The little schooner Twilight came in with her main sail gone. Capt. John Jerro, of the propeller John B. Lyon, reports that he saw an unknown schooner dismasted on the lake yesterday.

Comrades Farewell.

FORT YATES, Sept. 22.—Special.—A number of the boys of the two troops of cavalry stationed at this post, whose terms of service will expire this month organized themselves into a club of which the following are the officers: D. J. O'Leary, president; Erastus Manley, vice-president; Chas. Wyck, secretary; Jas. McDonald, treasurer; A. G. Smith, P. F. Keating, W. Dower, R. Holler, committee of arrangements, for the purpose of giving a farewell ball. Friday evening, the 21st inst., was decided upon as being the most convenient for a general attendance. A cool, northerly wind was blowing rendering the night in every way suitable for the occasion. The hall was crowded almost to overflowing before the time for commencement. Each one seemed to realize that this was not a common occurrence, and regret for the loss of our esteemed comrades mingled with hopes for their success as citizens away, were felt by one and all. At precisely 9 p. m. the Seventeenth infantry regimental band arranged themselves on the stage and commenced the grand prelude which consisted of three pieces, first, "Montrose Quickstep," second, "Scotch Lassie waltz," as a cornet solo; third, "Grant's Welcome Home," containing the melody "Home, Again." Every heart blended in harmony to the music and everyone was here a spellbound, seemingly by some strange and unaccountable fascination. Never did music sound so sweetly, and I believe never did the band do better. Then came the "grand march," led by Mr. D. J. O'Leary and Miss Sarah Walsh, which proved itself well worthy of its name. The regimental band furnished the music with the beautiful quick step "Among Comrades." The Fort Yates string band provided the music for the remainder of the evening. No printed programmes were used, thus leaving the choice entirely to the dancers. The ball proved a grand success, lasting until half past two in the morning. The music throughout the evening was all that could be asked for and the ball the best of the season.

Our comrades who to leave this month will be missed by us in the future, as they have a way contributed largely to the pleasures of our life's past, and we would be less than human did not our hearts feel and our eyes dim, as the thought forces itself upon us that this shall be our last meeting.

Comrades, you are about to leave us to mingle in other society, each one to follow his own special desire. We shall never again meet as last night. Before another week rolls by many of you will be many miles away; but let your hearts wander back to last night, your grand farewell. The comrades you leave behind join with me in wishing you unbounded success in all your future undertakings, and may many as pleasant evenings as last proved itself to be your happy lots to enjoy. A COMRADE.

He Wanted to Reform.

An old man named David L. Oyc was brought before Judge Jare Tuesday morning, upon the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The gray haired victim of the bow was taken into the court room with a slow and unsteady gait; on his countenance the visible evidences of remorse

told that the true manhood had not all fled, and as with quivering lips and tear-bemisted eyes he said to the judge in faltering tones, "I want to stop drinking," every looker on was affected. He told the court that if a pledge was written out for him so that he could show it to those who invited him to drink, he thought he might refrain from ever touching the treacherous beverage again. The pledge was written, he signed it, and as he walked from the court room every countenance in the room bespoke a kind, fervent benediction upon the aged reformer.

Wants a Decision.

In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter Wednesday Governor Ordway gave the following interesting and pointed facts:

Reporter—Have you received any communications from the secretary or treasurer in response to your orders for the removal of their offices from Yankton?

Governor—I have not received anything from either of those officers. I noticed in the telegraphic reports a statement that the treasurer had the order under consideration and that the secretary had made some communication through the associate press. I can hardly credit the report, however, as it would be a very unusual proceeding for the secretary to give the contents of an official communication which he had addressed to the governor to the public before it would reach the executive in due course of mail.

Rep.—I see by the press reports from Yankton that efforts will be made through manumissions proceedings to compel the return of the auditor's office to Yankton on the ground that Yankton is still the capital and seat of government.

Gov.—That would be a very natural course for the Yankton people to pursue if they have confidence in their pretensions, and I see no objection to securing a judicial determination of the question in that form. I was advised while on my trip with the Villard party before I issued the order requiring the territorial officers to remove their offices to Bismarck, that Judge Edgerton had stated positively that he had not come to a conclusion that the capital removal bill, so called, was contrary to the organic act or unconstitutional. I therefore felt it to be an imperative duty to follow up the executive action in convening the equalization board at Bismarck, by issuing the order for the removal of the territorial offices to the place which by force of law had become the seat of government. I knew no better way to determine, judicially, where the public business should be transacted than by the issuance of the order referred to, thus giving an opportunity to anyone who chooses to institute proceedings either at Yankton or at Bismarck, which will bring the matter promptly before the courts. I am strengthened in my conviction as to the constitutionality of the law and my authority to make the order for removing the territorial offices, by the reported interview with Judge Edgerton on his way east through Bismarck last evening in which he is said to have reiterated what I had previously understood as coming directly from him, that he had not decided the capital removal bill unconstitutional; hence all executive acts under it must stand unquestioned.

Rep.—You intimated in a former interview that owing to the delay in the delivery of your orders for the removal of the territorial offices, that further time would be granted. Have you extended the time?

Gov.—I notified the secretary and treasurer by telegraph, after I learned of the delay in the delivery of the orders, that an extension of ten days to the time named in the orders for their execution, would be granted.

Rep.—I infer, then, that you are quite willing to bring all the questions involved in the act for the removal of the capital to a speedy hearing before a proper judicial tribunal.

Gov.—I am not on a willing but anxious that all the questions at issue be pushed as speedily as possible to a final determination. But for the quo warranto proceeding now hanging over the execution of the law for the removal of the capital, and the erection of suitable buildings, the territory would have been in possession of land and building fund from which more than \$300,000 could have been realized before the first day of November. The one thousand building lots already platted on one half of the ground donated would easily bring \$200,000 if this vexatious litigation was out of existence. It therefore becomes the imperative duty of the executive to assume any proper responsibility to protect the financial interests of the territory now so seriously jeopardized by use less litigation. If the law is upheld, the territory will immediately secure a more imposing capital building than the capitol of Minnesota, worth nearly half a million of dollars, without one dollar of expense to the people of the territory. If it is overthrown, the territory loses that amount and neither Yankton or any other town in the territory proposes or even intimates that this great loss to the taxpayers will be made good.

A Fallen Apostle.

Under the above caption the Denver News publishes the following touching story of the downfall of Amley Gray, who will be remembered as one of the rightest young legislators that ever held a seat in the Dakota legislature:

Late Saturday evening the police arrested a young man named Amley Gray as a suspicious character and lodged him in the city jail. This young man has a history which is a stronger plea for temperance than was ever penned by the most gifted apostle of total abstinence. His father was Judge Gray, of Mineral Point, Wis. He graduated with distinction honor at the Wisconsin State University in 1879, and adopted the practice of the law as a profession. The same year he was elected as a member to a seat in the lower house of the legislature. His seat was contested and a republican majority decided in favor of the contestant. Young Gray's argument in his own behalf was one of the finest addresses ever uttered on a like occasion, and it made him famous.

He moved to Milwaukee and began to practice law. His first case was in Cupic's court. He won the affection of a beautiful and moderate wealthy young lady, whose home is in Racine, Wis.

Her relatives objected to the marriage of the pair, as they feared that Gray's affection was too much influenced by the girl's money, but love laughs at relatives as well as looksmen, and eloquent and marriage followed.

Once in possession of a fat bank account, young Gray began a swift career to destruction. He squandered his wife's money right and left. The profligate soon wasn't a marker to him. Neglected abuse of the woman who loved him trusted him for a while as a matter of course.

The end came soon. A fortune of \$40,000 was spent in less than six months and the usual

course of borrowing succeeded. Gray, having exhausted his credit in Milwaukee and Chicago, moved to Dakota, and was almost immediately elected a member of the territorial legislature. He was sent to jail for contempt of court and then started out with the apparent intention of drinking all the whiskey in Bismarck. He came as near it as any one man could, but he did not succeed.

His next experiment was to turn temperance lecturer, and he was a great success in the prohibition field. He made a tour of Iowa in favor of the prohibitory amendment of the constitution of that state, and converts followed his eloquent addresses.

Since then he has been a preacher, a lawyer, an auctioneer, a side show man, and everything else that requires a good talent for talk.

But his life has been a disgraceful failure, when it might have been a shining success. At twenty-eight he is a wreck lying in jail, his past a disgrace and his future full of despair.

His manner since his sojourn in Denver began seems to indicate insanity. He was booked for an address at the temperance meeting on last Thursday evening, but he failed to put in an appearance. Saturday afternoon he wandered along Larimer street, looking bloated and stupid, and about 6 o'clock he perched himself on an empty dry goods box and stared vacantly at the passers by. He claims to have been a Methodist minister of late, and when arrested had a letter from a prominent divine of that church in this city in his pocket. His story is a sad one, but it must be said that he seemed to prefer dissipation to decency, and having sowed the seed, it is probable that he will reap the whirlwind.

A Splendid Showing.

The citizens of Bismarck came to the front with their usual promptness Wednesday and bought the city lots which were sold, as rapidly as they could be described. Over \$7,000 was realized from the sale and will be a neat little addition to the city's funds. As it is said to the credit of the mayor and aldermen of the city that they purchased most of the lot at figures which could almost be called exorbitant, thus manifesting unshaken confidence in the continued prosperity of the fair metropolis over which they preside and whose interests they have guarded with kindest care. The following is a list of the property sold and the purchasers:

Lot.	Block.	Amount.	Purchaser.
1	116	\$ 500	L. N. Griffin
2	116	420	L. N. Griffin
10	51	110	L. N. Griffin
13	51	85	Thos. McGowan
14	51	60	Thos. McGowan
15	51	65	H. P. Bogue
16	51	70	H. P. Bogue
17	51	75	Louis Peterson
18	51	80	Louis Peterson
19	51	85	Louis Peterson
20	49	75	Louis Peterson
21	49	65	N. Danksberg
22	49	60	N. Danksberg
23	49	65	J. W. Raymond
24	49	70	L. Beter
25	49	135	L. Beter
26	49	130	L. Peterson
27	49	135	L. Peterson
28	49	140	D. W. Maratta
29	49	145	D. W. Maratta
30	49	150	H. P. Bogue
31	49	155	J. W. Raymond
32	49	160	J. W. Raymond
33	49	165	Charles Louis
34	49	170	Charles Louis
35	49	175	Charles Louis
36	49	180	Charles Louis
37	49	185	Charles Louis
38	49	190	Charles Louis
39	49	195	Charles Louis
40	49	200	Charles Louis
41	49	205	Charles Louis
42	49	210	Charles Louis
43	49	215	Charles Louis
44	49	220	Charles Louis
45	49	225	Charles Louis
46	49	230	Charles Louis
47	49	235	Charles Louis
48	49	240	Charles Louis
49	49	245	Charles Louis
50	49	250	Charles Louis
51	49	255	Charles Louis
52	49	260	Charles Louis
53	49	265	Charles Louis
54	49	270	Charles Louis
55	49	275	Charles Louis
56	49	280	Charles Louis
57	49	285	Charles Louis
58	49	290	Charles Louis
59	49	295	Charles Louis
60	49	300	Charles Louis
61	49	305	Charles Louis
62	49	310	Charles Louis
63	49	315	Charles Louis
64	49	320	Charles Louis
65	49	325	Charles Louis
66	49	330	Charles Louis
67	49	335	Charles Louis
68	49	340	Charles Louis
69	49	345	Charles Louis
70	49	350	Charles Louis
71	49	355	Charles Louis
72	49	360	Charles Louis
73	49	365	Charles Louis
74	49	370	Charles Louis
75	49	375	Charles Louis
76	49	380	Charles Louis
77	49	385	Charles Louis
78	49	390	Charles Louis
79	49	395	Charles Louis
80	49	400	Charles Louis
81	49	405	Charles Louis
82	49	410	Charles Louis
83	49	415	Charles Louis
84	49	420	Charles Louis
85	49	425	Charles Louis
86	49	430	Charles Louis
87	49	435	Charles Louis
88	49	440	Charles Louis
89	49	445	Charles Louis
90	49	450	Charles Louis
91	49	455	Charles Louis
92	49	460	Charles Louis
93	49	465	Charles Louis
94	49	470	Charles Louis
95	49	475	Charles Louis
96	49	480	Charles Louis
97	49	485	Charles Louis
98	49	490	Charles Louis
99	49	495	Charles Louis
100	49	500	Charles Louis

The strip of land south of Bowen street was sold to L. N. Griffin for \$230.

The city has about seventy lots to be sold yet.

More Horse Thieves.

Messrs. J. J. and D. McBain came to the city from their farm at Bottineau, in the Turtle Mountain country, Wednesday morning, and reported the theft of five head of horses from their range, by some of an organized gang which has been despoiling the stables of the country for the past month. The daring thieves made this raid on the stock of these gentlemen during the night of Friday, the 21st inst. Horses have been stolen from this locality several times before this season, and it is believed upon the most convincing evidence that there are two classes of the dangerous gang, one to do the stealing while the other sells, as in several instances where the horses have been found, the sale could never be traced back to the thief. It is not known whether they seek cover in the British provinces or the Yellowstone valley, but numerous pursuers are now in their pursuit, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that the villainous rascals will be captured.

A Rural Banquet.

It is seldom in these days of metropolitan festivities and high-toned balls, that the city press is called upon to report rural social gatherings and "country canoes." But in the prosperous community two miles north of Bismarck, there occurred on Monday evening the 24th inst., an occasion and thoroughly enjoyable affair as can be recalled in the history of Burleigh county. Mr. John C. Pollock gave a social hop and impromptu banquet at his comfortable home, to which a large number of his friends were invited, and all who were honored by the hospitalities of the genial host, report a grand and royally pleasant time.

The music was of that class which needs no criticism, being furnished by Messrs. John Nichols, and Hugh Cabell and Miss Jennie Moser.

School Bonds.

The bids for school bonds were considered by commissioners Raymond, Fairchild and Flannery Tuesday morning and the bonds were sold to D. C. Shepard of St. Paul, who took them at par, and paid the accrued interest. The following were the bids submitted:

H. E. Spafford, Springfield, Vt.—par for \$5,000.

D. C. Shepard, St. Paul—par and accrued interest.

J. C. Bittinger, Sewickley, Pa.—one per cent. on \$1,000.

The Southern Exposition.

The Southern Exposition at Louisville was opened August 1st by President Arthur, and will continue for one hundred days. It was organized entirely by Louisville people, who subscribed nearly \$300,000 to put the enterprise on its feet. This was done in the fall of 1882.

It was at first proposed to make the exposition here, largely a cotton exhibition, but this idea was abandoned, and the exposition was planned to make it embrace all that pertained

to the development of the South. From the first the idea that the exposition was a local enterprise was eliminated and it was given a truly national character.

The exposition is larger than any other ever held in America, except the centennial, and in some respects is more perfect than that was, as for instance, in the machinery department. The main building is 900x500 feet, and covers thirteen acres of ground. The annexes are numerous and large. The saw mill annex is 40x75 feet, and the annex for the display of wagons and carriages is 250x100. The Art Gallery is the most popular and remarkable of the annexes.

The exhibition of machinery has never been equaled, the display of agricultural machinery being particularly perfect. In every branch of mechanics the latest inventions are exhibited. One half of one of the main aisles, that is nearly a sixth of the ground floor of the main building, is devoted to textile working machinery, and there every process of working cotton and wool may be seen.

The display of electric lights is the largest ever made in the world. In the main building alone there are 4,600 Edison incandescent lights of sixteen candle power each. Forty miles of copper wire weighing 40,000 pounds, are required for the Edison lights. In addition there are incandescent lights of the United States and other companies in the main building. The carriage annex is lighted with United States arc lights, and the park and courts with the Jenny arc lights, each of 2,000 candle power. Over Fourth and Sixth streets, at the exposition entrance, are electric marine lamps, sending their light two miles. An electric railway is in operation on the grounds, and carries passengers around the park.

The park contains forty acres, eighteen of which are planted with magnificent old trees, forming the finest park of its size in the world. Several acres of ground south of the building are under cultivation as a model farm, where not only all the farm products of Kentucky are raised, but where cotton and other southern crops are flourishing.

The Seventh Regiment band, of New York, furnishes the music for the first fifty days, and will be succeeded during the last fifty days by Gilmore's band, of New York. In the music hall in the building is the largest and finest organ in the south; and a well trained chorus of 600 voices gives a series of concerts together with the organ and band.

Every Tuesday there is a competitive display of cut flowers. On Thursday evenings there are magnificent displays of fire works. Friday evenings are devoted to classical music. On Saturdays the price of admission after 1 o'clock is only twenty-five cents, and there are elaborate horticultural displays.

The James River Valley Railroad.

The people of Ordway have worked faithfully for the past two months to secure the southern terminus of the James River Valley railroad, a line now being built from Jamestown to Ordway, a distance of 110 miles. Graders are now at work from Ordway north, and also in Dickey, Lamore and Sutsman counties. It is the intention of the company to have the whole line graded by the 1st of December, and if possible to lay twenty-five or thirty miles of iron this fall, in order to complete the road and have it in operation for the grand rush of business which will be ready for the new road early in the spring. The track laying will commence at Ordway, the Northwestern having given the new company a lower rate on supplies than the Northern Pacific. The completion of this important line will be of great advantage to our young city, and cispel all doubts as to Ordway being the largest and most substantial city in Central Dakota. Our citizens have done nobly and well, and their success in this important enterprise will encourage them to labor for the other enterprises which are now within their reach. Having secured the only connecting link between the northern and southern parts of the territory, a united effort will be made to push the Ordway, Bismarck & Northwestern railroad, which is already surveyed, and the probabilities are that at least twenty-five or thirty miles of this line will be graded this fall. Ordway has many advantages over all other cities in central Dakota, and if our citizens all pull together for the next few months, we will have the largest city in central Dakota.—Ordway Tribune.

Sims Booming.

The new town of Sims promises to become one of the leading manufacturing towns in the west. Mr. Ferdinand Selle was in the city yesterday, from that point, and says the town is lively. Yr. Selle has just opened a large clothing house at that point, occupying a two story brick building. Mr. Selle is a popular man and will no doubt build up a large trade at Sims. These new towns are all feeders of Bismarck. When Mr. Selle went into business he purchased over \$5,000 worth of goods of Sig. Hanner & Co., this city, and says he can buy all kinds of goods in Bismarck cheaper than anywhere else.

Or Interest to Builders.

For some years Palliser, Palliser & Co., architects and publishers of standard works on architecture, Bridgeford, Conn., have been engaged in publishing works with a view to the improvement of new buildings and the architecture, art and all kindred arts and mechanics throughout the United States, in which all citizens take great interest, and especially those who have the spirit of improvement, and wish to see their locality beautified rather than made unsightly by the erection of hideous structures, which must be regretted, is too often the case, and anyone wanting to build a neat home, with all modern ornaments, should send to the above firm for some of their works and illustrations of buildings.

An Attractive Display.

The handsome and attractive store room of Miss Kate Brady was crowded all day yesterday by an eager throng of Bismarck ladies who were desirous of seeing the latest and most fashionable styles of millinery. Miss Brady is certainly an artist in the business she is engaged in.

Brick Sand.

E. Z. Sly has discovered a new and valuable bed of brick sand between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, south of the track. He has already purchased ten lots in that locality, and will hereafter use this sand in the manufacture of the excellent brick which are being turned out of his yard.

The Boston Post says that "Aimee's voice is all gone. But Aimee was never vox et preterea nihil." This is really startling.

By Telegram

Attempt to Murder a British Consul.

New York, September 25.—There was great excitement in the neighborhood of the British consulate this afternoon, caused by two pistol shots and the spectacle of a hat man running at the top of his speed. The fugitive was pursued and captured by a policeman. He gave his name as Feeney, and it was then learned that he had attempted to take the life of the British consul by firing two shots at him. When the prisoner was taken to the station house he described himself as John A. Feeney, aged twenty-six years, an Irishman by birth and a coachman by trade. His appearance was sickly, and he said he had recently been discharged from the hospital in Buffalo. He declared that he had come from Canada on purpose to kill the British consul, who had been libeling his character. It was evident that he was insane. Complaint being preferred against him by Edmund Prentiss and David O'Donnell, of British counsel, he was taken to the Tombs police court for examination.

When Feeney entered the court room of the British consulate he drew a seven-chambered revolver and fired two shots, apparently without any aim and without hitting any one. He was arrested immediately after by Officer John Carr, of the First precinct.

Feeney is held for trial although he is evidently insane. In court he acted in a wild, excited manner, shouting that he wanted to kill the villains who accused him of crime and published stories against his character. To a reporter he said he had been arrested in Dublin without cause and locked up in jail, while he was offered five hundred pounds to swear falsely against a fellow prisoner. He refused, and when it became known he had informed others of the offer made him he was locked up in a stage coach and conveyed to Liverpool, where he was placed on board the Circassia and landed in Toronto. There he was placed in the insane ward of a hospital. He was finally released and went to Buffalo. Five weeks ago Monday he came here intending to try to get back to Ireland and yesterday he went to the British Consulate and asked what communication they had received from London about him. He was told they knew nothing about him. Today he went there again and asked the name of the person who was publishing blasphemous letters against his character, "they laughed at me," he said "and I then cried 'defend yourself I'll lose my life for my character' and fired." Nothing is known about Feeney in this city, and no doubt he is insane.

Butler Nominated.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The State Committee of the greenbackers met at 10 o'clock this morning to decide on a permanent organization. Moody Boynton was present and claimed the right because he was a member of the National Committee. At first he was refused, but finally was allowed to speak, which he did vigorously for 10 minutes, asserting that this convention was not a greenback convention but a scheme to aid and abet the democratic party. The convention met at 11 o'clock, Leveillé Pierce, of Lynn, was chosen president, and G. B. Hutchinson, of Boston, secretary. H. P. Field, temporary chairman, made a short address, in which he warmly eulogized Governor Butler, which was received with great enthusiasm. A debate ensued over the report of the committee on credentials and the admission of Dr. Bland as a sympathizer of Boynton and author of the life of Butler. Excited speeches were made and all was confusion till Bland was excluded by an almost unanimous vote. Butler was then unanimously nominated for governor.

Lost at Sea.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Nassau Guardian of Sept. 26th in a report of the recent hurricane in that vicinity says: The schooner Victor from this port to Jamaica was lost, and Charles Weech and lady from Belize, and three men were drowned. The Mont Eagle was lost with all on board. The Carleton from Nassau with mails and 4 passengers for Jamaica was driven by the gale on a reef on the north side of Elutha, and became a total wreck, and the following passengers were drowned: Rev. J. S. Higgin, Mrs. Higgin, W. A. Anderson, wife and daughter; Nancy Simons and two children, Elizabeth Coleman, Rosa Devaux and child and Amelia Young. The number of lives lost during the hurricane is very great, fifty-three having been reported up to the present time. The schooner Select from Grand Bahama, has not been heard of. The fishing smack Riddle is supposed to have foundered, the bodies of two of her men having drifted into Long Bay. Craft of all kinds were damaged or sunk out the crews saved to the

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

They Not Only Malign Him But Sent Out Boats and Firing Squads of Assassination.

The Executive Gives His Views on the Territorial Tax Question, Over While Moody Sweats.

The Governor Denies the Allegations That He Is the Owner of Bismarck Property.

And Orders Five Hundred Dollars to Anyone Who Will Prove the Accusation.

The Interview.

In consequence of charges against Governor Ordway to the effect that he is the owner of a large amount of Bismarck property, and therefore convened the territorial board of equalization here to confirm Bismarck as the capital, a Tribune reporter called upon the executive Saturday evening and secured the following very interesting and somewhat startling interview, which was immediately dispatched to the Pioneer Press, in which paper the allegations first appeared.

Reporter—I have called to inquire of you if you have seen a special telegram in the Pioneer Press of the 20th inst. from Sioux Falls in which Judge Moody and some person representing himself from Hart county, Dakota, charges you with having an interest or ownership in an addition to the city of Bismarck, which induced you to convene the territorial board of equalization and assessment here, and thereby seeking to confirm Bismarck as the capital?

Governor—My attention has been called to this dispatch, and it is so full of palpable falsehoods, known to be such by those who put them forth, and so easily proven by the record that any extended reply is hardly necessary. I will, however, answer these allegations seriatim.

First, there is no such county as Hart in Dakota, where Moody's assistant villifier claims to hail from.

Second, the statement that I own now, or ever have owned or had any interest in any land, addition or lots in the city of Bismarck, past, present or prospective, I brandish as infamously false, and as an earnest of my desire to prove the infamy of such an assertion I make the following proposition: I will place five hundred dollars in the hands of the proprietors of the Pioneer Press, to be forfeited for expenses if any person competent as a witness, will go before any tribunal in St. Paul where false swearing can be punished as perjury, and by himself or other persons, make oath that he or they have the slightest knowledge which will confirm the allegations in the special dispatch, that I own or am in any way, interested in the ownership of land, or lots, or additions in the city of Bismarck, or county of Burleigh. With this broad disclaimer and offer to back it up I demand that the "prominent" but yet mythical person claiming to have resided in Dakota thirteen years shall either come to the front with his associate Moody and make their false accusations on oath or that they and their associate villifiers shall hereafter and forever hold their peace. I am the owner of eighty acres of land near the town of Pierre, and not to exceed five building lots in other parts of the territory. I am not the owner, neither have I any interest in any much land in Dakota as I would have been entitled to take up as a homestead had I used my rights under the pre-emption laws. I have expended in traveling upon public business and in contributions for the sole benefit of the people of Dakota over ten thousand dollars more than I have received as my salary for governor and contingent expenses since I assumed office.

Third, the statement that the auditor, who happens to be my son, and myself, constituted a majority of the board of equalization is also false. The attorney general of the territory was added to the board at the last session of the legislative assembly, consequently it requires three members to make a majority or a quorum. That number were present and assessed the territorial tax at Bismarck on the 12th day of August last, according to law. The statement of ex-Judge Moody that the territorial tax would fail in case Bismarck did not legally become the seat of government is also untrue.

Section 36 of chapter 28 of the code entitled "Revenue," reads as follows: "The rate of the general territorial tax shall be as directed by the territorial board of equalization or by the territorial auditor, but in case the statement of the levy of such tax as hereinbefore directed has not been received by the county clerk within ten days after the first Monday in September, then the said board of county commissioners shall levy the general territorial tax at the rate of three mills on the dollar of valuation."

As three mills on the dollar valuation was the rate fixed and assessed by the territorial board of equalization it is immaterial whether the county clerk assess upon the order of the board of equalization or under the law above quoted, and no failure of the current revenues can possibly happen even though Moody should resort to his old tactics used in the Yankton county repudiation suits and get his brother-in-law to bring some action to repudiate the territorial tax.

Rep.—Have you any idea what Moody and these people expect to gain by securing the publication of such statements, so easily proven to be untrue?

Gov.—I have studied that phase of their attack closely since the capital removal bill was brought before the legislature, and have come to the conclusion that there is an organized, desperate effort being put forth to assassinate my reputation, and at the same time, by circulating privately statements to the effect that I have used vile language indiscriminately against the people of Yankton and other sections of southern Dakota, with a view, if possible, to arouse some crank of a Guiltan to such a pitch of frenzy against the executive that physical assassination would be attempted. During the final discussion and passage, for some time afterward, direct threats of assassination were made in case I should exercise my judgment and sign the capital removal bill. Threatening letters came through the postoffice at Yankton in my mail and on one occasion upon opening a letter received in my postoffice box at Yankton I found a coarse likeness of myself cut from the Press and Dakotaian, in which had been surrounded by a

palin, with a hanc and revolver in the act of discharge painted upon a portion of the paper, a bullet he painted in the center of the forehead, with red ink, resembling blood, streaming down over the face, fully illustrating the spirit which animated—not a lot of the citizens of Yankton, for there are many good and true men and women there—but a desperate, unscrupulous ring, many of whom have robbed the government, bulldozed civil and judicial United States officials and packed juries to screen their confederates. In making these statements, which I have withheld up to this time, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not now, neither have I ever assailed the integrity or reputation of the masses of the people of Yankton, Sioux Falls or any other portion of Dakota. It has been painfully apparent, however, that the voice of the better elements has been silenced and that arrant demagogues have forced honest people into repudiation and dishonest practices.

Another interview.

Dispatches having been sent from Yankton to the effect that Governor Ordway's order for the removal of the territorial offices to Bismarck would be disobeyed, a Tribune reporter held an interview with the governor on that question Monday, the conversation running as follows:

Reporter—I see by a dispatch from Yankton that you have issued orders to the territorial officers there, directing them to remove their offices to Bismarck, as you regard this as the capital and seat of government of the territory of Dakota. What are the facts?

Governor—The act for the removal of the capital, approved March 8, 1883, section 17, reads as follows: "Chapter one of the political code and all acts or parts of acts in any manner in conflict with this act, or repugnant thereto, are hereby repealed." This section is an independent proposition, and was clearly within the province of the legislature and the governor to enact in a law. Chapter one, of the political code, which it repeals unequivocally, reads as follows: "Be it enacted, by the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, the seat of government is hereby located and established in the city of Yankton, in the county of Yankton."

This is all of chapter one of the political code, and the only act in force giving Yankton any claim to be considered the capital of Dakota. The organic act, section 1885, confers upon the governor the power to designate where the legislative sessions shall be held and the public business transacted in the first instance. That is to say, where there is no seat of government enacted in the territory. If the act for the removal of the seat of government, approved March 8, 1883, to which I have referred, had contained nothing but the enacting clause and section 17, which I have quoted, it seems clear to my mind that from the date of the approval before referred to, Yankton could no longer be recognized as the capital or seat of government of Dakota, and that the governor, in whom the power is vested, in the first instance under the organic act, would be in a duty-bound to fix some place in the territory for the transaction of the public business until the legislature should convene, and, with the governor, permanently locate the capital. The act to provide for the location of the seat of government for the territory of Dakota and for the erection of public buildings thereat, however, distinctly provides that after a new site for the capital has been determined upon and sufficient title deeds to 160 acres of land been executed to the territory and \$100,000 guaranteed as the building fund, and where the said grounds shall be laid out in squares and suitable landscapes, the same is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the territory of Dakota, at which all the public offices of the territory shall be kept and at which all the sessions of the legislature shall be held.

It having been made to appear to the executive by a communication from the territorial attorney general under date of July 17, 1883, that all the requirements named in the act which I have quoted, had been complied with, and that in the opinion of the attorney general the capital and seat of government had been lawfully located and fixed at Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and that the governor as chairman of the board of equalization was in duty bound, under the provisions of the code, which required the said board of equalization to meet at the capital on the 13th day of August, 1883, to require the members of said board to meet at Bismarck to equalize and assess the territorial tax. In accordance with this opinion and my own judgment, issued on August 1, 1883, an order to the members of the board of equalization, setting forth the before-mentioned facts and the opinion of the attorney general directing said board of equalization to convene at Bismarck, that having been decided to be the capital of the territory, and perform the duties which the law required them to perform on the 13th day of August, at the capital of the territory. In pursuance with this order, which was published in various papers throughout the territory, declaring the capital and seat of government to be at Bismarck, three of the four members of the board convened in session at Bismarck on the 13th of August and continued in session, equalizing and assessing the territorial tax until the 16th of said month, at the close of which session the territorial auditor notified the clerk of each organized county of the action of the board, and the amount of territorial tax assessed upon their respective counties, thus proclaiming in the most public manner that Yankton was no longer the capital, and that Bismarck was the seat of government.

Section 16 of the act for the removal of the capital provided that the governor might designate, by written order, where the public business should be transacted and require the respective territorial officers to remove their offices, together with the archives, books records and papers pertaining thereto to the place so designated within the time prescribed in such order. Shortly after the decision of the attorney general and the executive that by force of United States statutes and territorial law, Bismarck was the capital and seat of government of the territory, an order for the removal of the offices of the secretary, treasurer and auditor, from Yankton to Bismarck, was prepared, but at the suggestion of the attorney general that a decision might shortly be made in the quo warranto proceedings against the capital commissioners, the order was deferred for several weeks, out of courtesy to the judge before whom the proceeding was pending. As no decision was made public and newspapers claiming to have authority to speak, stated positively that no decision would be made until after the judge had returned from an extended trip to the Pacific coast, which would occupy nearly the whole month of September, orders for the removal of the offices of the secretary, treasurer and auditor were issued on the 4th day of Sep-

tember, and entrusted to a messenger for delivery. I am advised that the order was served upon the auditor, who resided 200 miles north of Yankton and nearest to Bismarck, before the promulgation of any decision in the quo warranto proceeding, and that the auditor proceeded to obey the order before the decision was made public, on the 15th inst. I am also advised that owing to the illness of the messenger and other detentions, there has been some delay in the service of the order upon the secretary of the territory and the territorial treasurer, which may require an extension of the time in which the order is required to be executed. I am not advised as to what action will be taken by any of the territorial officers, except the auditor, who has informed me that he took steps to comply with the order immediately upon its reception. That Yankton ceased to be the capital upon the approval of the act repealing chapter one of the political code, I cannot doubt. That it was the duty of the governor to designate the place fixed by the operation of the United States and territorial law, I firmly believe. Having designated Bismarck as the capital, and issued written orders to the respective territorial officers to remove their offices to that point, the responsibility of delay in the public business will rest upon such officers as decide to disobey. The governor, as the chief magistrate and executive officer of the territory, when following the opinion of the attorney general, has legal advice, has the undoubted right to take such steps as will avoid complications and confusion in regard to the transaction of public business, and the people of the territory have a right to know where the public business is to be transacted.

The Spaniards say that "only English and dogs walk in the sun."

General Sherman likes to talk about the days when he was young.

At a recent meeting at Wagonwheel, Col., Nightshirt Tabor acted as spokesman.

STEALING TEXAS STEERS is New York's latest industry. Texas hemp will naturally follow.

LORD COLERIDGE says Ben Butler is one of the most charming men he ever met. There, now!

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE: It is noticed that Bismarck, Dak., still begins with a capital letter.

A JAMESTOWN man is about to fire off a lecture on "The Storm Center of the Northwest." He has been married eleven years.

A DENVER lady was cured of a serious sickness by getting angry at her husband. Her case establishes a dangerous precedent.

LADIES' hats will be much smaller this season and theatre goers in the rear seats can now see the play without using step ladders.

PRINCESS LOUISE's painting is on exhibition in Boston, and the cruel papers of that city speak of it as "a picture five feet long."

TSUNEJURO MIEASKA is the name of the interpreter of the Korean embassy. He never wears his full name except on state occasions.

An exchange says: "There is nothing like leather." Did the writer ever meet a Fargo boarding house beefsteak upon the sanguinary field?

THE PENNSYLVANIA legislature is still in session and the governor is consulting the authorities to ascertain if he cannot legally order out the state militia.

Will the loyal and patriotic citizens of Bismarck please clean up their old shot guns and turn their dogs loose? Sergeant Bates is in St. Paul and is headed in this direction.

HENRY WARD BEECHER referred to California as "this little strip of country," and the people out there are going back over his record and whispering funny things to each other.

A SYRACUSE young lady recently declined an invitation to eat ice-cream because she had got to help her mother wash. Barnum has made her a handsome offer for the next tenting season.

A DISPATCH from Grundy Center, Iowa, says: "Two brass bands are here, one playing for the democrats and one for the republicans." A cyclone would be a relief to that afflicted town.

MR. KEEL, of Detroit, in writing to Castle Garden for a wife, is careful to say: "A red hair person need not apply." Mr. Keel has probably been married before to a lady with sunny tresses.

A COUNTRY girl wrote to her lover: "Now George, don't you fail to be at the singing school tonight." George wrote back that in the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as "fail."

DULUTH TRIBUNE: "Duluth is doing all it can to swell the population of St. Paul. They have a lot of our fellows down there—in jail—and we insist that their names be put in the new St. Paul directory."

COL. MIKE SHERIDAN denies that he will write a book on Arthur's Yellowstone trip. The sigh of relief that will go from the country when this announcement is read would pass very readily for a second-class cyclone.

ELIZABETH N. J., parents carried the dead body of their child in a market basket to a photograph gallery to have its picture taken, recently, while the undertaker waited at the house to go on with the funeral.

TALMAGE yelled "All aboard for heaven" when he began a recent sermon. After the basket had made its rounds and returned to him he was disappointed to find that the majority of his passengers were deadheads.

The charge is made against Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, that when a boy holds his horse the boy gets no money. A legislative committee should be appointed to investigate this matter and perjure articles of impeachment it be true.

ST. PAUL Dispatch: Charles Delmonico, the famous caterer of New York, is said to have gone crazy. We have often suspected that some sort of righteous retribution would come upon the man who robbed his fellow creatures of \$3 for a 40-cent meal.

Tin conundrum now is, where is the capital of Dakota?—Chicago Inter Ocean. It is invested in numberless acres of the best soil in the world; in buildings, in growing cities, and in labor and implements to gather in the gigantic grist of No. 1 hard. That's where the capital of Dakota is—Dakota is "capital" all over. Minneapolis Tribune.

A Minnesota Failure.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—Tribune's Austin, Minn., special: Ira Jones, hardware merchant, has failed. Liabilities \$25,000; assets \$14,000. Personal property heavily mortgaged. He will make an assignment tomorrow.

A Better Country.

Mary Hartwe.

"Joe Treble was very drunk. Day passed over him, and night began to show around, while he lay motionless as a mummy on the low bank of a river, under a sycamore tree. All his leaves quivered with the storm's breath. The storm came roaring over him and tramping through woods, blotting out twilight and drenching the ground. It washed Joe Treble as he had not been washed for years. Tremor ran rose to the storm as a willing child springs to its mother's arms."

Water, we know, is rum's foe to extermination. Water pursued rum through Joe Treble's jaws, his boots, his skull. By continued dashes and shocks it brought him back to the world. He sat up in a broad glare, and saw the world as it were on fire. But in that darkness, he saw him. He heard the long, whistling sound of falling trees, the roar of air and water, and also, he thought, a child's cry.

Joe suspected it might be the judgment, but, being a sly fellow, he caught the sound and made no remark. If it were the judgment, he didn't feel prepared. But he never expected to "feel prepared" like a soaked swimmer. He was altogether vile. There was no spot in him where a character might be started, except a faint desire, and aching somewhere, to be better than he was. Joe had staggered past his last years. At this period he was willing to sell his ancestor's tombstone, his own ears, or even his wife's chignon—if he had a wife—for a satisfactory drink. Boys patronized him on the streets, and played tricks on him, when he tucked himself up like a caryatid under a doorway or fence.

Joe had married a wife, and beaten her with many stripes; when the poor thing could bear it no longer she crept from his side and died. The knowledge that he had a child, a daughter, somewhere, touched his brain, but as she never crossed his way, it was just as if he never knew she existed. He was just as if he never knew she existed.

A young people's temperance society once took Joe in hand. He signed the pledge faithfully every week and was sure to get out of the ditch to be reinstated at large.

But even they, young and hopeful, gave him up. Joe Treble was a wreck that could not be reconstructed. No religion nor respectability could reach him. He must go his own way, drink his last drink—die like a drunkard and go where? Lord have mercy on "Joe Treble's soul!"

"It was a child's cry, human and reaching, so that it cut across the winds."

Joe stood up in the deluge, he didn't know just what to do, but, bent on doing something for air, he put both fists to his mouth and yelled like a gorilla.

Again the child's cry:

"Where are you?" yelled Joe.

But his voice, lacking the sharp tenor of childhood, was drowned. Wandering nearer him, came the pitiful wailing:

"Oh! oh!"

"Maybe the Banshee," thought Joe, "or old Fox's ghost, what killed himself down in the creek hollow!"

The sky burst and split a broad, awful glare, in which Joe saw woods, and muddy expanse of waters, and shining earth, forming background for a little girl, who, as she thus saw him, put more terror and despair in her crying, and flew joyfully against bushes.

"Come yer!" bawled Joe; "I won't hurt you! I'm nobody but Joe Treble! Come yer and tell me what's the matter!"

Strangely, as soon as she heard his name, the child dropped her fears. She groped and called; Joe groped and called, till she got his hand and stood with him under the tree.

Another flash revealed her a sad-faced child, with hair like rag weed and dress of pauper homespun. For eyes were lifted to him. She must have seen Joe was bleated, unreliable. But her hand clutched his, she said her faith and safety on his company.

"Was ye skeert?" yelled Joe.

"Yes, most to death. And I couldn't git across, and she said if I didn't git back 'fore dark she'd put me in the house where the crazy folks is."

"Who said?"

"Miss Smith, that keeps the poor-house. She sent me on an errand. I just run till I couldn't breathe, and it turned black and commenced to storm. I couldn't find the foot-bridge. Every time I started out where it was I'd git into the water. It's washed off, and now how'll I ever git it over, and she's a-going to put me in the crazy house if I stayed till after dark!"

Joe was so sober he began to think.

"Come back here a bit. See if there ain't a hole in this tree. Is that fool! And it's a terrible black trunk. Crawl in there, and fill 'em of shikidy yew from the wet. Powerful water spell! That's conf'able, hey?"

"It's wet in here; but tain't so chilly."

"That's better. Now you just take it easy, sissy; Miss Smith or none of them poor-house rapes is goin' to lay a finger on ye. She never put ye in the crazy-house, did she?"

"Yes—oh—h—h!" shuddered the child.

"What for? And didn't it skeer ye?"

"She said it was for sassin' her. She was tein' a man what my father was; and I said he wasn't neither; and she—"

"What's your father's name?"

"Joe Treble."

Joe put a neckerchief to his face.

"And she ketches me by the arm and puts me right in their hall. Oh, you can't know how awful 'tis! They're behind iron winders; but they look into the hall and yell and make faces, and grab 'sides they'd tear you to pieces!—got down in a corner with my cress over my neck, and said over and over to myself what Gramma Zane taught me."

"What was that?"

"'I'm a look for a better country.' It's in a big book she calls the bible. It's a heap of things, but she says that over the most. So says I: 'We look for a better country—we look for a better country.' And it mace me think of another kind of a place."

"What's your name?" asked Joe, tremulously.

"Sylvie Treble."

"Um your father, ain't he?" put in Joe, dumbly.

"Yes, I knowed it."

"Yes!" and with quick perception: "It's the run! It's over the dam!"

"And we're lived here on the ow side, with an arm of the stream 'twixt us and the bluff! I was so drunk I forgot! 'O, Lord, sissy, we're lemmie in y' water!"

Sylvie began to cry fearfully. Joe fondled her and felt courageous. Kidding hands, they groped round the tree; such a current wased their ankles, they dared not venture far. Lying things sowed, then they were in the midst of a mucky sea, the voice of which beat their ears.

"We've got to climb 'fore it's too late."

It seemed hours before he got his little girl above the gathering waves, and hours again before his lax muscles dragged him after her. They sat on a sycamore limb, he gripping her to him, and watching the waves through fashes, like two refugees from Noah's flood.

"What is it about your better country?" asked Joe.

"We look for a better country?"

It was a long time. His child was very heavy on his arm. They were both stupefied, with chills, and he was no wiser, no stronger, than Sylvie. He had weakened his flesh and softened his courage, but he held on, and the strong desire to have his child cleared the mists of drink away.

"Wake up, girlie!" begged Joe, under his wing. "Fraid this holler trunk is going to be a weight off! Did ye say ye didn't like your good-for-nothin' father?"

"Liked him!" corrected Sylvie, changing feebly.

"Lord bless my little one and look at me!"

A twist—a creak! The run was flowing like a mill dam.

Those two were alone—far from help. People were housed and happy, in towns and farmhouses, sleeping under the wing of the good God, who keeps all His.

"What's it ag'in, girlie?" breathed Joe.

"We look for a better—"

Then the word came to an end to these two. When breaking timber, cold, fast water, bruising logs confused their battling souls. Joe kept tight hold of his little girl. He struck out for support, but could not she—was whirled and blinded. It was not for long, though.

For presently, still clasped to one another, they floated down stream and into a better country.

New Light on French Politics.

Paris Cor. Inter Ocean.

And what a lesson the third republic might have taken from the United States, when searching in the annals of French history for a national festival. It is one of the glories of our country that our holidays celebrate deeds of peace. The Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Forefathers' Day in New England, and "Vacation Day" in New York—such are some of the principal events in our national life which we love to commemorate, and each and all are free from any aspersion of violence and slaughter such as characterizes the 14th of July.

Why was this date selected has already been asked. The answer is simple, and on a true Father Hyacinth, in a magnificent sermon on the celebration of the day before, declared that every government in France owed its origin either to a riot or a coup d'etat, and that the moment it was installed a mortal struggle began between those in power and those out of power, not a meaningless contest for the spoils of office which generally characterizes our political campaigns in America, but a bitter battle for life, ending, as has just been said, in a noisy revolt or coup d'etat. The selection, therefore, of July 14 was, when stripped of all sentimental rhetoric, simply an act of defiance on the part of the anti-Republicans of France. Just as Napoleon II, when he was emperor, forced upon the country the celebration of his birthday, so in turn his successors compel Bonapartists and Monarchists to at least witness a fête in which they can take no part. And yet this is called a national holiday. Few French Republicans can see the justice of this criticism, and herein lies the very saddest feature of the political spirit of France. They blindly commit a wrong, or at least an impolitic act, which weakens instead of strengthens the republic, and when they are forced to make way for their enemies, the latter continue a similar policy by insulting all that is dear to Republicanism. "You ask of me a miracle," exclaimed Father Hyacinth last Sunday; "that France still exists is greater than any miracle of holy writ."

The Youth of Many Watch Chains.

Detroit Free Press.

The young man with two watch-chains across his vest, and a Woodward avenue car at his elbow yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers was an old woman who had been inquiring about taking the Jay City train at the crossing. She looked across at the young man with great interest for a minute or two and then said:

"Your time must be very valuable, young man."

He bowed and mumbled something which she could not catch, and leaning forward she asked:

"I suppose one of them watches is for when you go down, and the other is for when you come up, eh?"

Le shifted around to look out of the window, and seeming somewhat vexed at his want of courtesy, she continued:

"Seems to me it would be cheaper to hitch an eight-day clock to your shirt bosom."

"I didn't reply to that, either, and tapping him on the knee with the handle of the umbrella, she inquired:

"Young man, I want to catch the Jay City train."

"Yes?"

"What time is it by all your watch chains?"

"—I about 11!" he stammered.

"You didn't look. Come, now, here's an old bull's eye that's seen in the family forty-eight years and never had an inch of brass chain hitched to it. Let bet it shows the right time nearer than anything you've got."

She hauled out a watch as large as a saucer and rattled it around and waved it about, and as he slid on the seat towards the door she continued:

"Let them chains run down and hitch to your boot-straps! Any young man as will go and toggle himself all up and criss-cross his breast with chains and straps must have got strayed away from some twenty-five cent store and wants to be identified and returned. Have you got baler taters hitched to the pocket ends? Say—"

But he dropped off and came down and got up and got away before she could further abuse him.

A Wisconsin Cyclone.

Peck's Sun.

When it comes to cyclone stories the eastern papers take the room. An eastern exchange has an article about an alleged cyclone in Wisconsin, which, it says, struck a train of cars, and that for the distance of two miles the force of the wind was so strong that the entire train ran only upon one rail.

There are some errors in that report that should be corrected. The train did not run on one rail as stated, but the cyclone struck the rear of the train and for four miles all the cars except the engine were held up in the air, like the tail of a kite, and the engine plowed along boring its nose into the track, the engineer giving the drive wheels a side to every jump, to make the engine stick to the track. Wisconsin does have some cyclones once in a while, it is true.

NEWS COMMENTS.

YRS. LANGTAY will sail for New York October 6.

Bourbon county, Kentucky, has an eight-legged calf.

Dudes now eat dried apples to assist them in cutting a swee l.

It is now the fashionable thing in New York to have Chinese servants.

Some one advises Sammy Tilden to spend the winter at the Cape of Good Hope.

The latest street ballad is entitled: "Never Strike a Moustache When It's Down."

A KENTUCKY widow has buried four husbands, but says she isn't discouraged yet. Next!

"Two SKEKES" is the name

